The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Ben Butler on the Rampage.

An Officer that Held a Texas Fort Throughout the War.

The President Buttonholing Senators on the San Domingo Matter.

Chandler, the Wolverine, Calls the President a Humbug.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COMPENSATION.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In view of the fact that Thomas Harden, late Ordnance Sergeant United States Army, remained at Fort Clark, Texas, at the time of its evacuation by the United States troops in 1861, and continued in charge of the same throughout all the war until its occupation in 1866, thus saving the Government property there, the Secretary of War directs that his heirs be paid the amount of his pay as Ordnance Sergeant from the date of his last payment to March 31st, 1867, the date of his death.

THE CUBAN LOBBY.

It was telegraphed last night that, under the resolution of the House instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into all influences by which members of Congress were intimidated and corrupted, an inquiry has already been made into the Cuban lobby.

BUTLER ON THE RAMPAGE.

It is stated to-day that as soon as Gen. Butler finishes up this branch he intends to go into the long grant railroad jobs and will summon no less than two ex-Governors and three ex-members of Congress to appear and testify. He has already commenced a raid on the banks, etc., and yesterday compelled the attendance of the treasurer of the safe deposit to supply a list of safe-holders, to see if it includes Congressmen and newspaper men. His attention will next be directed to the telegraph companies, but it is understood that the Western Union will refuse to deliver the copies of messages to him.

COL. ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,

of Kentucky, has filed a memorial with the House Reconstruction Committee asking Congress to remove his political disabilities.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The President had quite a number of Senators in conference with him again to-day on the San Domingo treaty. He says the prospects for its ratification are improving. Messrs. Schurz and Cole speak to-morrow, the former against and the latter for it. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, called on the President to-day with reference to the special message sent to Congress last week, and told him that his indorsement of the legislation to revive the wooden ship building interests was behind the times, in support of a single section (Maine) and against the iron ship building men of the whole world. He denounced the House report on the decay of American ship building as a great humbug.

[To the Associated Press.]

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House, says that work on the U. S. court-house and postoffice building at New York city, the postoffice and sub-treasury building at Boston, and the branch mint at San Francisco should be pressed forward to completion. Of the new works proposed, but for which no appropriations have yet been made, the greatest necessity exists, as far as known, for those at the department at Hartford, Ct., Grand Rapids, Mich., St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo., Little Rock, Ark., and Quincy, Ill.

The Committee on Reconstruction still have before them the Tennessee case. Secretary of State Fletcher was before them, and presented a statement showing the reasons why the State should be again reconstructed. It is claimed by these anxious and persistent for such action that Gov. Senter was elected by fraud, the vote at the election being 93,000 more than nine months previous. Certificates of election were given without regard to the right of holders to exercise the elective franchise. The principal argument for reconstruction at the present time is that the State government is unable or unwilling to protect the people from the Kuklux and other marauders, and that the action proposed would be justified under a clause of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government.

SAN DOMINGO.

Senator Sumner had an interview with Admiral Porter yesterday evening, during which a full examination was made of the dispatches in possession of the Department relative to San Domingo and all matters concerning the recent observations by the Naval officers at that place.

NOT QUITE SO EASY.

In the tabular statement recently published exhibiting the time required to cancel the public debt by the sinking fund, the capital necessary should have been stated as ranging from $25,000,000 to $100,000,000 each half year, not a year as reported.

SALE OF GOLD IN APRIL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell two millions of gold and purchase two millions of bonds on account of sinking fund in April, and in addition thereto purchase two millions of bonds for special fund, making in all a sale of two millions of gold and purchase of four millions of bonds for the month.

CHICAGO.

Encroachments on the Indian Reservations—The Absconding Sheriff—The Courier-Journal and the Associated Press—Seizure of Law Books—Installation of Bishop Foley.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Private advices from Cheyenne are to the effect that Gov. Campbell disapproves starting any expedition to explore lands reserved by the treaty for the use of the Indians, as opposed to the Indian policy of the administration and a violation of our obligations. It is now stated, however, that the proposed Big Horn expedition does not design to encroach on Indian lands. This subject is creating a great deal of interest in the West, but it is thought the influence of Governor Campbell and of General Augur will be sufficient to keep the leaders of the expedition within proper bounds.

The assertion of the New York opposition papers that the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL has joined the American Press Association is without foundation. Mr. Haldeman, one of the proprietors, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press, and knows that the American concern has neither the merit nor means to keep it in existence long.

It will be recollected that Gustave Fischer, Sheriff of this county, disappeared several months since and his whereabouts is now unknown. The question of appointing a bailiff came up in the Recorder's Court yesterday, when Judge McAllister decided that the Sheriff's office was now vacant. Under these circumstances Gov. Palmer will at once order a new election for Sheriff. The coroner is performing the duty until the vacancy is filled.

The Collector of this port has seized a quantity of law books, imported from England through the mails in violation, as he says, of the revenue laws. The books were ordered by the Judges of the State Supreme Court for the use of the law library, and they insist that they have been imported in accordance with the law.

Right. Rev. Thomas Foley, the new Bishop of Chicago, was formally installed this morning in the church of the Holy Name. He had previously declined any public demonstration, and the only ceremonies were those within the church usual on such occasions. The Bishop preached the sermon. The church was crowded.

UTAH.

Great Excitement Over the Cullom Bill.

SALT LAKE, March 27.—A highly respectable meeting of merchants and professional gentlemen was held last night at Masonic Hall to adopt a memorial to the Senate of the United States, praying for the expunging of those sections of the Cullom bill which punish by fine and imprisonment the continuing of patriarchal family relations. Addresses were made, claiming the advantage to the Government and the whole country of a liberal policy towards offenders of the past, believing that such action would arrest polygamy. A Federal officer, Gordon, an apostate Mormon, wanted the fullest application of the law. The Federal officer was respected for his manliness; others are despised. Robertson Marshal, Carter Hussey, John Walker, and Hallister, non-Mormons, were appointed a committee to draw up a telegraph memorial to the President and Senate. Intense interest prevails here on this subject. If the Senate passes the House bill as it is the Territory of Utah will be a scene of desolation.

The Tax-payers of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The number of persons in this county who pay taxes on twenty thousand dollars' worth of property, as shown by the Assessor's books, is 1,486. The number who pay on over fifty thousand is 603. On over one hundred thousand 343. On over two hundred thousand 126. On over three hundred thousand 60. On over four hundred thousand, 36. On over half a million, 30. On over one million, 10. Over two millions, 3. Over five millions, 1. President Grant pays taxes on $110,000, and Gen. Sherman on $33,500. Jno. O'Fallon's estate is $2,850,000, Mrs. Anna L. Hunt $2,196,000, and Jas. H. Lucas $5,344,500.

Severe Storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—There was a severe wind and rain storm last night and this morning. Twenty buildings were blown down or partially demolished, several houses unroofed, ten large trees in Druid Park torn up by the roots. The sloop Caroline was sunk in the basin.

LEXINGTON.

Probably Fatal Accident to a Well-known Physician.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., March 27.—Dr. H. M. Skillman, a very skilled and prominent physician of this city, met with a serious accident this morning at his residence. His little son had some birds in a cage suspended upon the walls. The Doctor got upon a chair to fix the birds for his son, when the chair split, the Doctor falling and one of the split parts penetrating some ten or twelve inches into his bowels. It is hoped by the attendant physicians that the wound is not fatal.

EVANSVILLE.

Republican Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, March 27.—The Republican City Convention met here last night and nominated candidates for city offices. The convention was harmonious, with a single dissenting voice.

FOREIGN.

Acquittal of Prince Bonaparte.

The Reception of the News in Paris.

The Dogma of Infallibility and its Political Aspects.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

FRANCE.

ACQUITTAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE.

TOURS, March 27.—Prince Bonaparte has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procurer-General for a verdict of guilty, with the extenuating circumstances. The jury were out only one hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the counsel for the partie civile demanded one hundred thousand francs damages. In consequence of this demand the Prince was not released from custody. He was exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the court-room immediately. He said he wished to show that he was not afraid of menaces made against his life.

In their closing arguments the lawyers for the defense laid great stress on the constant and violent denunciations of the Prince in the Marseillaise and other circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 27.—The news of the acquittal of Prince Bonaparte produces everywhere immense sensation and astonishment, and is the universal topic of conversation.

THE STRIKE AT LA CREUZAT

continues. Many arrests have been made, but as yet there has been no collision between the troops and workmen.

INFALLIBILITY.

PARIS, March 27.—It is believed at Rome that the French Government is engaged in discussing with the English Government the political aspects of the question of Papal infallibility. The publication of Bishop Strossmeir's protest against the proclamation of the dogma is hourly expected. A manifesto on the subject from Count Daruc is also looked for.

SPAIN.

CUBAN REPRESENTATION.

MADRID, March 27.—Senor Becerra, Minister of Colonies, declared in the Cortes yesterday that the Captain-General of Cuba had received instructions to order elections to be held for Deputies to the Cortes, if the situation of the island will permit.

WHY CUBA REVOLTED.

The Colonial Department is in possession of many documents showing the character of the various conspiracies which culminated in the insurrection in Cuba, and proving that the most considerable of these plots had for its objects the elevation of Lersundi to the Viceroyalty of the Island.

ENGLAND.

DISRAELI.

LONDON, March 27.—The Longmans announce the publication in May of a new political novel by Disraeli.

CINCINNATI.

Dedication of the New Bethel—The Bible in the Schools—Religious Revivals, Fires, Suicides, &c.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The new edifice of the Cincinnati Union Bethel on Front street was dedicated this evening. Four thousand people were in the main audience room, one-half of whom were children of the Bethel sabbath-school. The cost of the building and ground was $80,000. It is intended to accommodate 3,000 children, and is one of the greatest rooms dedicated to sabbath purposes in the world.

Sermons were preached in several churches to-day on the Bible in our common schools, in consideration of the approaching election of members of the school board.

Representatives from the Young Men's Christian Association held religious service this afternoon in Collins Barracks, one of the most noted among our low theatrical rooms.

Col. De Beck's new Saturday paper, the Illustrated Weekly News, made its first appearance last evening.

A fire broke out at six o'clock this evening in H. Schroeder & Co.'s furniture, toy and cutlery establishment, Nos. 70 and 72 Main street. It began in the fourth story. The damage is not serious; some goods were injured by water. The loss by the latter cannot be safely estimated, but will reach several thousand dollars, amply covered by insurance.

An unknown man, wearing dark blue clothes and a soft black hat, fell from the Newport ferry at 10 o'clock last night, and has not been seen since.

At a meeting of the Tobacco Trade Association and others interested, on Saturday, a memorial to Congress was unanimously adopted, protesting against an increase of tax on smoking tobacco.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Exposition of Textile Fabrics—The Republicans Dissatisfied with their Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The City Council voted last night in favor of donating two thousand dollars to secure the exposition of textile fabrics in this city next summer.

The German Republicans are dissatisfied with the nominations made yesterday for county officers by the Republican Convention, and a mass convention of Germans will probably be held this week to form another ticket.

TENNESSEE.

The Election Returns.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Returns from West Tennessee are meager, but sufficient to indicate a ratification of the new Constitution by a very large majority. Wright, the Democratic candidate for sheriff here, is probably elected by a small majority.

LATER.—The Republicans now claim the election of Curry, their candidate for sheriff, by a small majority.

The Sunday Law in Laramie.

CHEYENNE, W. T., March 27.—The following was printed in last evening's Leader: We, the undersigned, grand jurors of the grand jury of the county of Laramie for the March term, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy, hereby give due notice to each and every person carrying on business in said city of Cheyenne, except druggists, and they alone excepted, that each and every person hereafter found doing business on Sunday are, and shall be, liable to be indicted therefor and prosecuted according to the statute in such case made and provided for. It was signed by thirteen grand jurors.

Chief Justice Howe left for Washington today in the interest of the Big Horn Mining Association.

☞ The Missouri Legislature having adjourned, the occupation of a correspondent of one of the St. Louis papers is gone. In concluding his last letter he sends up the following virtuous wail: "I might have been today with a fuller purse by lending this correspondence to elevate schemers to honor and legislative favor, but I never yet prostituted my pen to a base use on the temptation of money, and I never will. No dollar has contaminated my fingers, and if I have knocked the underpinning from castle foundations it was because they seemed unsafe and evil." Such unparalleled integrity and sense of duty should not go unrewarded.

☞ The following incident is related by the Jamestown Journal in speaking of the murderer Nicklas' conduct in prison: "A short time after Burdick, a fellow-convict, had been granted a stay of proceedings in his case, he and Nicklas had a slight altercation, in which Burdick called Nicklas a murderer. He replied that if he was a murderer he had murdered a white man, and would not be guilty of killing a nigger. This enraged Burdick and he stepped up to Nicklas for the purpose of striking him, when Nicklas struck him a terrible blow between the eyes, sending him sprawling to the floor."

NEW YORK.

An Impending Storm Among the Tammany Sachems.

Interesting News from the Darien Expedition.

A Terrible Gale in New York City.

A House Blown Down and Five Persons Killed.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—There is a well-grounded suspicion abroad that the fight between the Young Democracy and the Tweed faction will ultimately appear to be nothing else than a fight between the Erie Railroad and the New York Central. It is a known fact that Prince Erie this afternoon joined the Tweed forces and is now lending his influence toward obtaining a Tweed triumph. At the meeting of the Tammany General Committee to-morrow evening, Jay Gould & Fisk fear that if the Young Democracy should obtain the ascendancy in the Legislature the Erie bill of last year, legislating them into office, would be repealed. At the same time it is also known that Commodore Vanderbilt heartily supports the Young Democracy, and is working all he can to secure their success.

THE GALE

in this city and suburbs to-day has resulted in terrible loss of life and property. In Forty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, the house of a family named Donnelly was crushed by the fall of an adjoining unoccupied building. The entire family of Donnelly were buried under the ruins, resulting in the death of the father, mother, and three children, whose bodies have since been recovered. A boy six years old escaped death, but had both of his legs broken. The excitement in the vicinity of the calamity is intense. In Cropsy street the wall of a building which was burned out last week fell with a tremendous crash just as a horse-car was passing by, several passengers being injured. Along Smith street and near Fulton market the cellars are inundated, and the water is constantly rising.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, March 27.—Receipts of beeves 4,148 head. The demand is good, and prices ⅛@¼c per lb, live weight, higher. About 1,500 were bought for New York and 1,500 for Brighton. Isaac Walzel sold 34 Illinois, averaging 1,280 lbs at $113 per head; 16, averaging 975, at 7¼c; 64, averaging 1,180, at 8c. C. Sinclair sold 25 Canadas, averaging 780 lbs, at $46 50; 15, averaging 1,150, at 7⅝c. J. B. Webber sold 36 Illinois, averaging 1,236 lbs, at 8¼c; 77, averaging 1,300, at 8⅝c. A. Vogle sold 35, averaging 1,250, at 8¼c; 18, averaging 1,175, at 8¾c; 26 averaging 1,160, at $8 15; 18 averaging 1,175, at $8 14; P. D. Yeoman, 49 averaging 1,250, at $9; 92 averaging 1,256, at $8 75; Livingston & Rosenthal, 14 Canada averaging 1,300, at 7⅝c; 14 averaging 1,500, at 8¾c; 17 averaging 1,150, at 7⅞c; 22 averaging 1,275, at 8⅝c; S. Housley, 20 bulls averaging 1,100, at $6 80; John Morse, 84 extra Ohio steers averaging 1,400, at 9⅜c. The supply of sheep for the week, 10,400; demand sharp and prices ¼c higher. Sales of 700 at 6¾@8c, the outside for extra Canada averaging 112 lbs. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400, nearly all of which were shipped.

[To the Associated Press.]

A STORM.

NEW YORK, March 27.—There was a terrific easterly gale and rain storm all day and evening.

ACROSS THE DARIEN.

A Panama letter says that Capt. Heine, an American, who claims to know a route across the Darien superior to all other routes, and by which he can pass from Aspinwall to Panama entirely by water, has chartered a small sail-boat at Aspinwall to be delivered in Panama, and gone to Caledonia bay.

THE SAN DOMINGO ELECTION.

Official dispatches from Baez announcing the result of the San Domingo election have not yet reached Washington, but are en route via Havana and expected shortly.

THE FIGHT

between the Democratic factions continues, and the young Democracy are marshaling their forces for the contest of to-morrow. This evening sheriff O'Brien, who leads them, urges the meeting not to request Tweed to resign the position of Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, but says that he be called upon to state distinctly whether, while he has been coqueting with the Republicans, if he has been playing traitor to the party. The next step will be expulsion, and the election of a new chairman. The Tweedites are as confident of success as their opponents, but it is said that in case the General Committee should elect another chairman they will retire and adhere to their chairman. The whole matter will then come before the Sachems of Tammany, of which Tweed is Grand Sachem, and whose decision will doubtless be in his favor. Other reports state that earnest efforts are being made to heal the breach.

THE FENIANS.

Rumor asserts that General O'Neil is organizing for a descent upon Canada at three points—Amherstburg, Fort Erie, and some point on the St. Lawrence yet undecided upon. Large quantities of arms and munitions are said to be stored near at hand.

SWINDLES PRAYED AGAINST.

Camp No. 1, Grand Army of the Constitution, resolved to ask Congress to interfere to prevent further swindles by claim agents, and advocating country retreats for wounded veterans instead of State asylums.

OUTRAGE AND ABORTION.

A young girl named Catherine Shields died in Jersey City on Thursday, from the effects of an abortion produced by Dr. Charles Cable. The infamous doctor was arrested, as was also one Patrick Watson, charged with having outraged the person of the unfortunate girl.

AN EDITOR DEAD.

Conrad Hallenger, editor and proprietor of the Newark Vaiksman, died yesterday, aged fifty-four.

JUDGE BRADLEY.

The members of the bar of Newark tendered a public banquet to Judge Bradley, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE DARIEN CANAL TREATY.

A Panama correspondent says the Republic of Columbia will ratify the Darien canal treaty.

BURLINGAMING.

Col. Caldwell, formerly U. S. Minister to Bolivia, has arrived in New York as Envoy of that country to the United States.

A RAILROAD

and telegraph from Buenos Ayres to Santiago, Chili, are projected.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A letter from the Darien Expedition, dated March 4th, says the officers and crew are all well, except Commander Selfridge, who is suffering from a lame leg, which prevents his accompanying the exploring party across the Isthmus. A road has been cut three miles in length into the interior, meeting a river which is said to flow into the Pacific Ocean. The Indians were frightened at first, but proved friendly, and assisted the explorers in every way possible. All were sanguine of discovering an easy route for the construction of the ship canal.

An Aspinwall letter reports that Captain Bierd, of the American bark Kremlin, was imprisoned until he paid seven hundred dollars for injuries sustained by a small schooner, which he collided with, after the schooner's agents had agreed to take 110 dollars. The American Consul made active but unavailing attempts to obtain his release.

SALE OF A LIBRARY.

The sale of the celebrated library of John A. Rice, of Chicago, closed last night. Twenty-seven thousand volumes were disposed of for about $40,000.

THE GALE.

Considerable damage was done by the gale to buildings, trees, and awnings; and, owing to the tide, to goods stored in basements along the river fronts. Marine disasters were feared.

MORE FROM DARIEN.

Another letter from the Darien expedition says that some of the men were poisoned in their eyes and faces and hands by the sap of Mansanillo trees, but all recovered therefrom. Surveyors have secured a fine map of the topography of the country back to the base of the mountains, and in some instances four hundred feet up the mountains. There are great quantities of valuable timber, such as mahogany, logwood, India rubber, &c. The sugar-cane is the finest ever seen. No wild animals and but few large snakes have been seen.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.

The docks at Quarantine landing were badly damaged by the storm.

FUNERAL OF AN ACTOR.

The funeral services over the remains of Burnett, the actor, to-day, at St. Mark's church, was attended by the leading theatrical performers.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

About two o'clock this afternoon the fall of a house on Forty-sixth street, below Eleventh avenue, caused the death of five persons and injured probably fatally a sixth. The house that fell was an unfinished building which gave way to the violence of the storm, and falling on a frame dwelling adjoining, buried the occupants—Benjamin Donnelly, his wife, and four children—in the ruins. The husband, wife, and three children were taken out dead. The fourth child was alive, but with both legs broken. The accident caused great excitement in the neighborhood.

THE COLORED LECTURESS.

Second Lecture of Madame E. C. L. Parqua—She "Is not Mad"—How Nero, Antony and Others Succumbed—The Distinguished Africans of History.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, (Rep.).]

The second lecture of Madame Parqua, a French colored lady, from Hayti, was not so well attended as the first. The evening was rainy, however, and the Temple is so fine a hall that the colored people were perhaps unwilling to soil the clean-swept stairs with their muddy shoes.

Mrs. Parqua appeared in a black silk dress with a long trail, made in pretty much the same style as that worn by Miss Anna Dickinson, when she lectured here on "Whited Sepulchres." Indeed, we fancied that the dark lady had studied to imitate the Philadelphia oratress, both in costume and manner of speaking. It is true, she wore no glittering diamonds, but displayed two plain gold rings on her left hand, a small gold locket suspended by a pink ribbon encircling her neck, and a pair of gold bracelets on her wrists. A lace shawl, just large enough to be called a cape—adorned her throat, falling over her bosom, with a red rosebud attached to the points, added to the picturesqueness of her costume. A double string of pearls encircled her head, passing from the bump of philoprogenitiveness to that of veneration. In amplitude and glossiness of waterfall she went far ahead of her white sister of the Quaker City.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Moses Dixon, of Carondelet, who stated that she was a native of Hayti, and had acquired the English language, and traveled extensively in Europe.

Mrs. Parqua said she had two themes. The Times had spoken of her lecture as "Negroism run mad." She would inform the reporter of that paper, if he was present, that "I am not mad, noble Festus, but speak the truth." Another was that she was speaking to a gentleman of going to Africa to rescue young girls from barbarism, and he said if it was to rescue boys he would believe in it. In reply to this she referred to the examples of Nero, Antony and others who had yielded to the sway of women. A woman led the warriors of France, and received the crown of martyrdom for her heroism. Catharine de Medici was a cruel and bloody woman, but in contrast she named Isabella of Castile, the patroness of the great world-finder. The Virgin Queen of England had shown what a woman could do when possessed of the power of swaying the destinies of a mighty nation. The laws of Sparta required the women to take part in the athletic exercises of the men, and to arm their husbands and brothers for battle. The Roman matrons boasted that their brightest jewels were their children. The historic page teems with the heroic deeds of women. When France groaned under the rule of a bloody tyrant, the womanly hand of Charlotte Corday struck off her chains by slaying the oppressor. [Applause.]

Her subject was the negro, past, present and future. She regretted to see so small an audience, and said empty benches did not inspire her very much. The Ethiopian race can claim as remote a history as any people of the earth. History, as well as monumental piles, gives them a place as ancient as Egypt. Where are the Numidians, the Carthagenians and other powerful nations that held sway in Africa? They have passed away from the face of the earth, and have left no record. The African, on the contrary, still remains, unchanged and the same as he existed thousands of years ago. [Applause.] In every part of the earth they exist, a distinct race, like the Jews, the chosen people of God. According to such papers as the Times, Herald and World, the negroes are a degraded race; yet some of the fathers of the church, Alexander, Tertillus, &c., were Africans. The Africans possessed arts that are now lost. She could point to the pyramids and the catacombs, that have existed for centuries, and are now as strong as ever, while the monuments and buildings of the proud Anglo-Saxon are crumbling to dust, and fall to pieces at the touch of a little vinegar. [Applause.]

She spoke of Phillis Wheatley, who was stolen from Africa when a child, and who in a few weeks mastered the English language, and wrote excellent poetry at the age of sixteen. Margereen surpassed all the students of Oberlin College in mathematics. Ira Aldrich, an American negro, was one of the greatest tragedians that ever trod the boards of Europe. In the character of Othello, it is said, he was unsurpassed.

Mrs. Parqua said she had observed a sensitiveness among American negroes at being called negroes. "I do not find an Irishman knocking a man down for calling him Pat., nor a Dutchman getting angry when you say 'yaw' to him." We are negroes, and I consider it a greater honor to be a descendant of Toussaint L'Ouverture than of the robber William the Conqueror. [Applause.] There are traits in the African character that under favorable circumstances will develop noble qualities.

She spoke of the Tennessee negro who received seven hundred lashes rather than betray his comrades; of Margaret Ganiver, who slew her child to save it from slavery; of the 54th Massachusetts regiment, composed chiefly of fugitive slaves from Canada, and which fought for the Stars and Stripes, that had never given them anything but stripes. The heroism of the colored troops at Fort Wagner, Milliken's Bend, and other battle-fields of the rebellion, was pictured in glowing colors, and the individual daring of colored soldiers was enthusiastically eulogised.

"We hear our white men talking about their self made men. We have some self-made men ourselves. There is Frederick Douglass, who rose from the condition of a slave to that of one of the noblest orators the world has produced. Henry Green, who is as black as midnight, was a slave in Maryland, and a cripple from youth. Robert Morris, a lawyer of Massachusetts, is a leading man. Wm. Deitz, of Albany, is a man of wealth, and an inventor of genius, who, from being a poor waiter, acquired a fortune of four millions. Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia, a millionaire, was a poor boy."

After referring to other examples of eminence among the colored men of the United States, the lecturer repeated a portion of her interesting sketch of the history of Hayti.

In enumerating the greatest men of history, she mentioned Phocion as the most distinguished of the Greeks; Brutus, of the Romans; Washington and John Brown, of the Americans; and Toussaint, of the Haytiens.

In this country the negro has become a citizen. In the war of the Revolution the first martyr was a colored man—Crispin Addox. In the war of 1812 some of the most brilliant victories were achieved by the aid of black men. Negroes fought bravely under General Jackson. In the late war negroes were called "fellow-citizens," but deprived of equality, and paid only $7 a month. They have progressed up to the Fifteenth amendment. [Applause.] The time has gone by when the black man has to kneel down to the whites. [Applause] What we want now is to be let alone, and we will prove to them that we are men. (An ancient Ethiopian lady, who had been quietly slumbering in her seat, awoke as this sentence was thundered in her ears, and cried out, Lord a massa, that's good! That's the talk; that's good—good—good!)

In conclusion, Mrs. Parqua recited with good enunciation and thrilling effect, Geo. H. Boker's poem of the "Black Regiment," which was received with loud applause.

English Scandals—Lady Mordaunt's Portrait—Lady Blanche Noel Becomes Mrs. Murphy.

[London Correspondence New York Times.]

Lady Mordaunt's portrait is advertised in the Times, with autograph, 1s.; colored, 2s. 6d.; highly colored, in morocco case, one guinea. Sir Charles' photograph, and those of the royal and noble personages connected with the late trial, are also in demand. Sir Charles has successfully applied for a hearing of an application for a trial for divorce, in spite of his wife's insanity. So we may have the whole case over again.

The Marquis of Waterford scandal is also to be brought into the Divorce Court for a full investigation. A decree nisi was granted some time ago without opposition; but now the friends of the Marquis mean to set aside the divorce, to make it impossible for him to fulfill his promise to marry the lady, pretending that her husband knew all about it. English morality is getting some hard jolts.

And here is another scandal in high life. Lady Blanche Noel, eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, has eloped and married a musician, an organist—one Mr. Murphy; doubtless an Irishman. Lady Blanche is twenty-five years of age; Mr. Murphy, the organist, who has been in the employment of the noble Earl, at Exton House, Rutlandshire, and who I presume was Lady Blanche's music master, is twenty-two. They are all Roman Catholics. Lady Blanche came to London to be married; the Earl followed her and obdurately refused his consent. They were married notwithstanding, on Sunday last, at the pretty and very fashionable Catholic Chapel in Cadogan-place, Chelsea, where the seats are inscribed with the names of a considerable portion of the Catholic peerage. You remember what a foolish row Dr. Johnson made when his friend Mrs. Thrale, a brewer's widow, married a musician—an excellent and accomplished man, who made her a good husband. The prejudice against musicians is quite as strong now, I believe, as in the days of George III. So you can imagine the consternation when an Earl's daughter becomes Mrs. Murphy.

☞ Sir Moses Montefiore publishes in London an appeal which he received from Jerusalem. It is signed by the representatives of several Jewish congregations. They state that dire distress has fallen upon the city. All help from without is closed. Hunger ranges within, and water cannot be obtained for money. Hosts of locusts encamped on the borders destroyed every blade of grass, consequently all kinds of provisions are daily increasing in price. The appellants earnestly cry for assistance in this time of sorrow and affliction.

☞ The Columbus Journal draws this pen picture of an Ohio legislator: "Mr. Acker, the (s)Hocking orator—the great regulator of a hornswagglin' world—returned to the House yesterday while the motion to adjourn was pending, with his carpet-bag in one hand and the Constitution rolled up in his pocket in the other—and hat on his head, agreed to vote to adjourn for three days. There's reform—there's Roman firmness—there's—in short, there's hornswagglin'."

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 MARKET ST.,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

I wish to call especial attention to my genuine French Cachemire Silks (not American goods). For elegance and richness of black they surpass anything ever put upon this market. Also my line of real Bonnett Pouson and other celebrated makes of Black Silks, which, both in price and quality, cannot be equaled.

Rich Colored Rep and Gro Grains

For Walking, Carriage, and Party Dresses, all the latest shades.

Also Moire Antique and Satin Dresses.

Handsome assortment of Stripe and Check Silks, Plain Japanese Poplins, Quadrille, and Poplin Raye, Trimming Satins all Colors.

DRESS GOODS!

This Department is complete with all the latest novelties, Genuine Pim's Irish Poplins, Spring Silk Velours, all new shades, French Poplins, Tonge's English Poplins, Marl Poplins, Linen Poplins, Spring Plaids, Queen's Cloth for Suits, beautiful Live Colored Challies; also Colored Pure Mohairs and Alpacas.

Mourning Goods!

Bombazines, Tamise, Challies, Pure Mohairs, Baratheas, Crepe Cloths, &c.

Full Line of Black Alpacas from 20c Up.

These goods I guarantee to be Equal, if not Superior, to any goods in this market, both in the shade of black and finish.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS.

Just received a full line of Plain, Plaid, and Stripe Shawls, Arabs, and Scarfs, specially adapted for spring wear.

Broche, Paisley and Plain Black Thibet Shawls in Great Variety.

New Silk Wrappings, All Styles.

Nottingham Lace Curtains and Curtain Material, VERY RICH PATTERNS AND DESIGNS!

Call and Examine Goods and Prices. Samples Mailed Free on Application.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,

140 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 MARKET ST.,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

Has received during the past week large additions to his elegant stock.

3,000 yards Sprague Prints in short lengths, Only 10 cents per yard.

10,000 yds best brands Prints, new Spring styles, JUST OPENED.

Splendid English and French Prints In great variety and low prices.

SPLENDID LINE OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Pillow Linens, Irish Linens;
Table Damasks, Turkey Red Damasks;
Towels, Napkins, &c.;

All bought with Gold at the lowest point, and will be sold 30 to 50 per cent. less than former prices.

WHITE GOODS.

100 pieces White Pique CHEAP;
Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swiss and Book Muslins; Just received.

White Tarleton, Colored Tarletons;
20 pieces New Shade Green Tarletons.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Immense stock just opened.
The celebrated Bijou Kid Gloves in all colors.
Splendid Kid Gloves $1 per pair.
Full assortment of Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose in all grades.
At a tremendous reduction from last year's prices.
Children's and Misses' Hose, a full assortment.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

150 pieces Goods for Boys' Wear just received.
Full line of Cassimeres and Jeans for Men's Wear.
Cottonades and Linen Drill and Duck.
All at very low prices.

Parties residing in the country can have samples mailed free upon application.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,

140 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FALL IN PRICES!

E. B. NUGENT

Is offering his large and choice stock of Spring Importations at prices below anything known in the market since 1861. His stock contains a full and complete assortment of the following articles:

DRESS GOODS.

Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Woolens, Domestics, White Goods, Flannels, Linen Goods, Notions, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Crapes, Men's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Parasols, and every other article known to the Dry Goods trade.

ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

At 148 and 150 Fourth Street.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

Manufacture Every Description of

Pier and Mantel Mirrors, LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES & MOULDINGS, SILVER AND WOODEN SHOW CASES &c.

Office and Sales-room 68 Main St, bet. 2d & 3d, Louisville, Ky

mh25 eodtf

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!! AND NEW PRICES! AT

BLUM BROTHERS'

WE have opened and now in stock our new goods for the spring season, to which we call the special attention of the ladies. It is the largest and heaviest stock we have ever had, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than ever before.

Our stock of Guipure and Point Applique Laces, also fine Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, is extraordinarily large and very cheap.

In Trimmings and Buttons we have a splendid new stock and variety.

In Satins we have a very complete assortment of shades.

Our stock of Embroideries is very fine and cheap.

Our Hosiery, Corsets, and Rufflings at very much reduced prices.

Real Vienna Empress Kid Gloves at 90c
Real Alexandre Kid (a fine assort'd) at $1 90
Real Whalebone Corsets 90c
Handsome Lace Collars 10c
Handsome Lace Handkerchiefs 50c
Buckskin Gauntlets 1 00

And Other Goods in Proportion

The ladies and public generally are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants and milliners will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing.

BLUM BROTHERS, 144 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. mh27 d3o,Mo&We

BEST SIX-CORD.

For sale by all dealers in DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

fe10eod3m

—ESTABLISHED 1853.—

JOSEPH BECKHAUS, 1204 Frankford Avenue, above Girard Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturer of exclusively first-class CARRIAGES, NEWEST STYLES.

CLARENCES, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, etc. suitable for private family, and public use. Also Hearses of most modern styles and finish. Designs and prices furnished when desired. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country. Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. fe28 dim

WALKER'S PURE HOLLAND SCHNAPPS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents, 23 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe17

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

Re-engagement for 6 nights of those eminent artists ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS.

MONDAY EVENING, March 28, 1870, the entirely new and original Irish drama of

Set in Gold, or The One Bright Spot

Fardoroughs. - HARRY WATKINS.
Biddy McNulta, - ROSE WATKINS.

Supported by a powerful cast of characters.

☞ New scenery. Secure your seats.

Weisiger Hall.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1870,

PROFESSOR WILSON'S FREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURE AND W. P. ROBINSON, THE CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,

From his Rochester (New York) Infirmary,

At the Galt House for six days only, commencing Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

All Chronic Diseases Located and Symptoms Described without asking a question.

No Cure No Pay. Consultation Free.

mh27 d2

Weisiger Hall. *For One Night Only!!*

TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1870, the American Athlete, JOHN C. HEENAN, And the Celebrated English Champion, JAMES MACE,

Will appear in a grand Assault at Arms in the famous crib scene in Pierce Egan's great comedy of TOM AND JERRY, supported by a full dramatic company. The performance will commence with the beautiful comedy of Perfection, After which Messrs. Heenan and Mace, To conclude with the laughable farce of THE SECRET.

☞ Admission to all parts of the house $1 00. mh27 d2

ROLLER SKATING AT THE RINK!

TUESDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons from 1 to 6; and Saturday morning from 9 to 12. ja4 dtf

C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL, Commission Merchants, 87 and 89 Leonard St., NEW YORK.

Shawsee D. D. D. Ginghams; Plaids and Checks; Rhode Island Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans (Anti line); Bennett Stripes; Greer's Checks in all Nos.; Shirtings, Osnaburgs; Balmoral Skirts, Tickings; Shawls and Fancy Arabs. Orders solicited and filled at lowest prices. fe28 d6m

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail: Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages. Optical Instruments, 84 pages. Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, 88 pages. Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. fe28 dim

C. CAMPBELL, *MERCHANT TAILOR*, NO. 63 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. oc8 dtf

Maryland Bag Factory. BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope. O. H. & F. H. ALBRIGHT, Southwest cor. South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md. c8 d6m

PUBLIC SALES.

Valuable Property in Lagrange at Auction.

AS I propose going East to reside, I will offer at public auction, on Monday, March 28, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., the house in which I now live, near the court-house in Lagrange, Oldham county, containing some eight or ten rooms, conveniently arranged and in good repair—a good cellar, Cistern near kitchen door and a never failing well of good water in the yard. All necessary out buildings, including a stable and carriage-house. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruits on a lot of about two acres of land, all inclosed under a new fence. It is a very desirable little home. Possession given immediately. Title good. Terms—One-third cash, the balance in 6 and 12 months, bearing interest, and a lien retained.

At the same time and place will be sold a variety of household furniture, including a valuable piano and a number of oil paintings. Terms cash.

mh25 s2Fr,Sa&Mo MRS. A. B. HICKS.

Sheriff's Sale.

Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., plaintiffs, against Andrew Flanegan, &c., defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 5,722, 5,733.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson co., Ky.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870,

a lot of ground on the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth and High streets, having a front of 52½ feet and a depth of 194 feet. Terms cash. Title clear. Levied upon as the property of A. Flanegan, to satisfy executions Nos. 5,722, 5,733, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., against A. Flanegan. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. ROPKE, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, March 20, 1870. mh20

Sheriff's Sale.

Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, plaintiffs, against L. Baker, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,851.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870,

50x195 feet south side Portland avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, with the improvements, on a credit of three months, with bond and security. For description of lot see deed book 128, page 450. Levied upon as the property of L. Baker, to satisfy Execution No. 5,851, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, against L. Baker. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

THOS. SHANKS, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Ky., March 18, 1870. mh19

In Bankruptcy—Assignee's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., I will sell, on the premises, the large three story brick store-house on Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson streets, formerly occupied by Heinsohn, Allen & Co. as a tobacco factory, with the lot on which it stands, being 50 by 105 feet; also a vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, free from dower; also one large burglar-proof safe, several desks, stoves, and other personal property; one large steam engine, boilers, and machinery, and one tobacco screw. Personal Property—terms cash. Real Estate—one-third cash, balance in equal payments of six and twelve months, with approved personal security on deferred payments and lien retained.

C. SCOTT SYMMES, Assignee of Geo. E. Heinsohn.

WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers. mh12 dts

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Peters, Powers & Cooper against Geo. A. Pease, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,229.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises at the southwest corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, the stock and fixtures in said drug store.

TERMS of sale—All sums under $20, cash in hand, on sums of $20 and over, a credit of thirty days will be given.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

mh26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Anna Weyler, ex'trx, against Geo. M. Weyler's heirs. } In Chancery, No. ——.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Preston street, opposite Knapp's Garden, on a credit of 3 months for all sums of $20 and more; sums less than $20, cash.

The personal property in possession of said Anna Weyler, consisting of groceries, furniture, &c.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

mh23

Cabinet Manufacturers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1833 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION. Store No. 261 South Second st. Factory Nos. 231 & 233 Lerout st. ja10 d6m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST. U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE, Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis. CHAMPION .... ASA MASON, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 30th, at 12 M., positively, city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents, ja28 d3m No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans. PEYTONA AND BARGES Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 29th inst., from city wharf. For freight apply to H. VERHOEFF, Jr., & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. JOHN KILGOUR .... JOHN G. BENSON, Master. Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M., from Portland. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer F. W. STRADER .... A. STEIN, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Monday, the 28th, at 10 A. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. ROSE HITE .... HOLLCROFT, Master, Will leave as above on Monday, the 28th, at 3 P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer VIRGINIA .... C. G. SCHULTZ, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 2d, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 8 A. M. FRANK CARTER, Supt. d31 dtf

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, au29 dly No. 61 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2, E. M. GARRETT, Master .... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk, Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. SMALL, Agent. apr29 dtf

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, au29 dly No. 61 Fourth street.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE BANKERS, (Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, 144 West Main Street, ja1 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

St. Macaire Claret.

18 CASKS of this fine wine; 50 cases good table Claret. Price has declined with gold. Received and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., mh8 dtf 23 Main street.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND MISSOURI RIVER LINE. CHICAGO TO OMAHA IN 21 HOURS. Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping COACHES, AND PULLMAN'S DINING CARS.

This line, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads, is finished and in perfect operation between Chicago and Omaha.

Its Splendid Track, Its First-class Equipment, Its Outfit of Pullman's Cars, render it worthy of the patronage of the traveling public.

This Line is running in direct connection with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, between Omaha and San Francisco, and is the only LINE on which the passenger can secure the comfort of Pullman's Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha.

ROBERT HARRIS, Gen'l Supt. C. B. & Q. R. R.
C. E. PERKINS, Gen'l Supt. B. & M. R. R. R.
ja1 d1y

Louisville and Nashville RAILROAD.

NEW SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Sunday, March 13, 1870, sleeping cars will run through between ATLANTA AND LOUISVILLE Without Change, AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Louisville .... 12:30 A M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 4:15 A M
Time, 27¾ Hours.
Leave Atlanta .... 7:20 P M
Arrive Louisville .... 10:00 P M
Time, 26¾ Hours.

☞ The Through Car will leave Louisville daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 A. M., and leave Atlanta daily except Saturday.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.
W. H. KING, Gen'l Passenger Agent. mh6 dtf

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

Shortest and quickest route from South and Southwest to Cincinnati, and the shortest Line from Louisville to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

Passengers from Nashville and points south arriving at Louisville at 1:30 P. M. have 7 hours and 30 minutes for rest, thence taking the Short-Line at 4:30 P. M. arrive in Eastern cities same time as passengers leaving Louisville at 2:30 P. M., via other rail lines.

This route is 9 hours quicker to Cincinnati than river.

Trains are held when necessary one hour or more for delayed trains from the South for Cincinnati and Eastern passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains.

Three daily trains leave Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Sundays	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cincinnati, Daily	[illegible]
11:15 P. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Saturday	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lagrange, Daily except Sunday	[illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. This and other advantages make this the most desirable route for safety, comfort, and speed between Louisville and all points North, East, and West.

Trains leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, as follows:

6:40 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.
10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.
2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.
10:40 P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Palace day and night cars on the 10:00 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg without change.

Elegant sleeping cars on the 2:10 and 10:40 P. M. trains run through to St. Louis, and on the 2:10 P. M. train to Chicago, without change.

On Sunday trains leave as follows: 2:10 P. M. New York Express, via Indianapolis, with Silver Palace day and night car, through to New York without change. 9:40 P. M. Express for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

☞ These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others.

All the above trains leave the Jeffersonville passenger station, corner Spring and Ninth streets, ten minutes after they leave Louisville.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. mh9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Feb. 6, 1870.]	Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	9:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nashv & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:35 P. M.
[illegible]	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	9:20 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt. d1 dtf

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja20 dtf

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or excesses in after life. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 25 cents each, or $1 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

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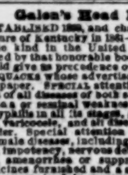

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Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1855, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1860—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. Special attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and barrenness, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, or suppression of the menses, ... A speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Our Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $3. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per dozen. ... A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d & 3d sts., north side. ja15 Louisville, Ky.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. R. ESTERLE & SONS HAVE REMOVED TO No. 115 Jefferson Street,

Above Fourth, north side, where they will keep a large supply of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. Repairing in all branches of the trade by competent workmen. mh9 3codtim

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington has measles and scarlet fever.

Since September last, the Ashland Furnace has produced over 6,000 tons of pig metal.

Funds are being raised in Bowling Green by subscription to build a church for the Presbyterians.

The Newport City Council stands—5 Republicans and 5 Democrats, with a Republican President.

A Democratic primary election for city officers will be held in Paducah on the third Saturday in April.

Sam Murphy, for stealing a flitch of bacon in Paducah the other day, was let off with five lashes on the bare back.

A man named W. M. Webb, from Bourbon county, was assaulted and robbed of $159 in Cincinnati on Thursday last.

Some thief entered the barn of Mr. Stephen B. Jones, near Fairfield, Nelson county, on Thursday night, and stole a mare, saddle and bridle.

The stockholders of the Bank of Ashland have resolved unanimously to continue the business under the present charter, as heretofore.

Rev. A. C. Caperton, of the Baptist church, formerly editor of the Jackson Purchase at Mayfield, has received a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Evansville.

The Bowling Green amateurs will improve the occasion of the Medical Convention by giving several dramatic performances for the benefit of the Improved Order of Red Men of that city.

The expense of entertaining the members of the Legislature in their recent visit to Covington and Newport amounted to $2,110. The two cities divided the bill equally between them.

Miss Mary Shelby sold her farm in Fayette, containing five hundred acres of land, a few days ago, for $101 per acre. This is one of the best farms in Kentucky, and has a large brick house upon it.

A Columbus man named Vail shocked the citizens of that place last week by selling at auction the wearing apparel and other property of his lately deceased wife, himself acting as the auctioneer.

Rev. W. W. Gardner, of Russellville, has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church and accepted a professorship in Bethel College. Rev. A. W. Chambliss, of Maysville, has been tendered the pastorate vacated by Mr. Gardner.

The Hopkinsville Conservative announces the deaths of Mrs. E. B. O'Brien, in her sixty-first year, at 2 p. m. on the 14th, and her husband, Dr. John O'Brien, in his seventieth year, at 3 o'clock on the 15th inst. They had been married forty-six years.

In Bowling Green, on Friday, Deputy Sheriff Wheeler was escorting a colored gentleman around in search of bail to answer for some offense committed in Logan county, when the darky suddenly grasped the officer's pistol and broke for the woods. He has not been seen since.

The stable, barn, corn crib, and other outbuildings on the place of Dr. Taylor, living on the Richmond road five miles from Lexington, were burned on Friday. Trash was being burned in the garden, when the wind carried it to the buildings. The dwelling-house had a narrow escape.

At the auction sale of tobacco at the Kenton warehouse, in Covington, on Thursday last, four packages of yellow leaf, known as "bright wrapper," sold at $100, $55, $44 and $37 per one hundred pounds. The highest priced package was purchased by William B. Gedge, of Covington. The tobacco was grown by J. Kelly, of Fayette county, W. Va. These are the highest figures obtained in the Covington market this season.

Says the Lexington Observer and Reporter: "Very few white Radicals attended the negro meeting at the Court House last Thursday night, but a number of them who did attend had the blood to rush to their faces and crimson their cheeks (to their honor be it said) when the negroes addressed them in the free and easy style of perfect equality. It was too much. They are Radicals, it is true, but they have not yet forgotten that they are also white men and Kentuckians. We hope for their own sakes that they never will. There is some chance for a man's salvation as long as he can blush."

The Columbus dispatch has the following story of an elopement: "A lady arrived here a few days ago from the classic little village of St. Genevieve, Mo., and registered at one of our principal hotels as Mrs. ——. She was fair, moderately fat, but not more than half of forty. She was expecting her husband, and wrote a letter for him to hasten to her. Tuesday night a husband came. A brief conference with the clerk and the porter, and then there was a meeting. It was the right wife but the wrong husband for her. Then the quiet of that hotel was disturbed by some harsh words—they were very bad words indeed. There was talk about falsehood, infidelity, pistols, and human brains scattered around all over the floor some place, when a third party should be found. Finally there was a reconciliation effected. The man fully established his claims to being her lawful husband, and Wednesday he started back up the river happy in the repossession of his truant wife. But, if there is anything in words, the 'other feller' had better look out."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The town of Stockton, Mo., has no church building.

Judge McRae, of Noxubee county, Mississippi, is dead.

Judge Busteed, of Alabama, is seriously ill at Montgomery.

The population of Dade county, Mo., is estimated at 12,000.

The Virginians think the General Assembly makes slow progress.

Kansas City (Mo.) people are talking about the Nicolson pavement.

A Memphis mechanic is going to walk all the way to Philadelphia.

The West Virginia State Temperance Convention meets in Grafton in June.

The burnt district in Port Gibson, Mississippi, is being rapidly reconstructed.

The scarlet fever that has been raging among the children of St. Joseph, Mo., is now abating.

The city authorities of Huntsville, Ala., hope to squelch keno by imposing a license of $100 per year.

Lizzards have made their appearance in Western Georgia—the best indication of the advent of spring.

Mr. Owen Norment was shot and killed at his own door, in Robeson county, N. C., on Saturday, the 19th.

It takes longer to transport the mails from Hannibal (Mo.) to St. Louis than from St. Louis to New York.

A young gentleman in Elyton, Ala., the other day, while fondling a pistol shot one of his mother's fingers off.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Board of Trade have petitioned the Legislature in behalf of emigration and direct foreign trade.

The entries at the Land Office in Ironton, Mo., for the month of March, under the homestead law, will reach 20,000 acres.

A young man, living in the western part of Monroe county, Mo., died on the 16th instant from injuries received while riding a horse.

Nine convicts escaped from the Raleigh (N. C.) penitentiary on Tuesday last; among them, Owens, from Gaston county, convicted of murder.

Butler, Mo., the county seat of Bates, has a thirty-thousand-dollar court-house and a fifteen thousand dollar schoolhouse in course of erection.

Mrs. Samuel Grubb, an aged lady of Atlanta, Georgia, fell down the piazza steps of her residence Tuesday, and dislocated both her wrists.

The Kanawha papers speak of the arrival of the troops at that town, but say that no engagement between them and the Kuklux has yet taken place.

The prospect for Creole oranges next fall is not very flattering—most of the trees on the Gulf coast having been nipped in the recent unprecedented cold.

George King, while working on the Florence (Alabama) railroad bridge on Saturday last, fell into the river and was killed. He was from Michigan.

A party of Kuklux, who severely beat a negro man and outraged his wife near Alexandria, Calhoun county, Mississippi, were caught, and on being stripped of their disguise were found to be negroes.

In Hinds county, Miss., the Board of Police have levied a tax of five hundred and seventy-five per cent. of the State tax. The people are going to contest it, and have retained the services of W. P. Harris and Wm. Yerger for that purpose.

The Shakers of Alfred, Maine, are negotiating the sale of all their real estate to Portland men for $100,000. Two of their number are "prospecting" the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and if they like it the family will remove thither.

Mr. Adolphus DeWelde, a carpet-bag postmaster at Nashville, N. C., has absconded, carrying with him considerable funds belonging to Uncle Sam and quite a quantity of jewelry entrusted to him by citizens for repairs, he being a jeweler by trade.

Capt. Jasper Myers, who had the difficulty with Mr. Rohrbecker, at Jackson, Miss., is lying dangerous ill. His physician says he is not likely to recover. His skull was fractured by the blow he recieved, and he has been delirious most of the time since.

Mrs. Fitzhugh, an estimable lady of Byhalia, Marshall county, Miss., a short time ago wandered off from her home in a fit of temporary mental abstraction, and four days afterward was found dead in a dense briar thicket. She had fallen from exhaustion and had frozen to death.

Judge Nat. Harrison, late Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, who recently resigned to avoid expulsion by the Legislature of that State, announces his intention of locating in the city of Denver, Colorado Territory, for the practice of his profession.

Judge Dawkins, of Union, S. C., died on Saturday last. Judge Dawkins represented Union for many years in the State Legislature, and was regarded as a man of excellent sense and fine attainments. He was afterward elected Judge, and in that high office discharged his duties with ability and fidelity.

Henry Schoolcraft, who resided in East Baton Rouge, La., met his death a few days ago in a singular manner. While out hunting he encountered a large rattlesnake, which he attempted to kill by striking it with the butt of his shot gun, and in so doing one of the barrels was discharged, lodging the contents in his breast, from the effects of which he died in a short time.

Mr. William Cole and Mr. William Tanner, two young gentlemen of Augusta, Ga., repaired across the river into South Carolina, on Wednesday last, to avenge their wounded honor a la mode de code. When they reached the spot that was to have been the gory bed of one or both, a sober second thought had seized upon the principals, or seconds, or all combined, and the party quietly returned to Augusta reconciled.

A case that might be termed a divorce under impulse was decided a few days ago in Norfolk, Virginia. A jealous negro made his appearance in the Mayor's court, and made complaint against his "better half," for being too familiar with a "fellow that wouldn't work." Both parties being in court, and agreeing to part, the Mayor ordered a policeman to go with them home, and see that the household plunder was equitably divided.

In Cedar county, Mo., a man named David Stapleton, recently from North Missouri, died Friday morning, 4th inst., at the house of Mrs. Sheppard, living on Horse Creek, near the west line of Benton township, after an illness of about ten days. He had $1,300 in his possession at the time of his death, $300 of which was appropriated by the attending physicians (Messrs. Cochran and Taylor) for medical services. The balance, $1,000, was left with Mrs. Sheppard, the doctors advising, as we are informed, its distribution to the family, but on Sunday night following the money was stolen from under her pillow, and so far the thief has succeeded in eluding detection.

The Radicals have elected their sheriff in Davidson county, in which Nashville is situated. This is all right; but because they have not elected their candidates everywhere else they want to reconstruct the whole State. It is just a game of grab.

Congress is wasting a good deal of time over the admission of San Domingo. The time might better be given to the admission of Georgia and Texas. And yet—and yet, what is the use of admitting them if they are to be kicked out again? Now, this is a conundrum we should like to have some one answer for us.

Our Washington correspondent, in his letter of yesterday, spoke of the evidence of Gen. THURSTON which flatly contradicted that of Secretary FLETCHER. Gen. THURSTON is a Republican. He entered the army from Ohio and served through the war, occupying high rank as a staff officer. After the war he married in Tennessee, where he now resides.

The Albany Evening Journal exclaims: "The shrieks and groans among the wounded and dying Sachems and braves in the Tammany wigwam afford fearful yet pleasant music. Let the slaughter go on. One Ring has been killed. On to the next!" This is very thrilling, but we have heard it before. It is what SHERIDAN said at the slaughter of the Piegans.

A Georgia newspaper assures us with some solemnity that "Truth is mighty and will prevail." Let us hope so by all means; but, considering how many rogues there are to lie and how many dupes to believe them, the prospect is none of the best just now. The Georgians themselves have had reason to feel the force of this and are feeling it even at this moment very seriously indeed.

A correspondent of the Boston Post says he met Senator SUMNER the other night "almost concealed under a great calfskin cap." Perhaps the Senator considers the skin of the calf a forefense against the Kuklux Klan, just as it is written that AUGUSTUS wore a calfskin cloak to protect him against the thunder. Mr. SUMNER, though timid, is classical.

There is a movement on foot to deprive Mr. GORHAM of his office as Secretary of the United States Senate. The crime of which he has been guilty has not yet been made public. In the meantime, the Washington Chronicle warns the Senate that "it would be well for the Republicans in that body to take note of the fact that Mr. GORHAM is one of the ablest and most determined champions of their cause and principles on the Pacific coast." In other words, no matter what GORHAM's rascalities may be, he is too useful a man to his party to be turned out of office.

We publish this morning a letter from the Hon. JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Postmaster-General to the Southern Confederacy, concerning a paragraph relating to himself, which appeared several weeks ago in the COURIER-JOURNAL. The paragraph in question was founded upon a statement in one of the Texas papers, and was given simply as news. It pained us very much to give it, for we had no desire to injure Mr. REAGAN, having always entertained regard for him as a public officer and a private citizen. We are glad that he puts the matter to rest by a prompt and unqualified contradiction of the disagreeable charge laid against him.

The Free Traders put their right foot foremost Saturday night. As stated in the report of the proceedings at the Board of Trade, published elsewhere, a league was organized, a constitution adopted and officers were elected. The latter are very judicious selections. Mr. A. O. BRANNIN, who was made President, is a prominent merchant of Louisville, used to public business and devoted to the principles of free trade. Mr. L. N. DEMBITZ is an acute thinker and writer, who handles a pen readily in two languages and carries an encyclopedia and a statistical gazetteer about under his hat. Of our younger writers, there is no one who is at once so well informed, so thoughtful, so sincere and so enlightened as Mr. A. R. COOPER. The members of the new association displayed discernment and tact in making these selections, which give out in the beginning a certain good augury for the future influence and efficiency of the movement intrusted to their management.

Parties and Party Names.

It is very droll.

Here is a Texas paper professing a devotion to "Democratic principles," which is, we fear, rather too violent to be perfectly sincere, and yet it is apparently, in its neighborhood, a recognized Democratic authority, making an outcry against some local aspirant for Democratic honors, on the ground that, as the editor elegantly observes, "he is not sound on the goose." The cause of the unfortunate gentleman not being "sound on the goose" we find, explained further on, to consist in the fact, or the assertion, that "he was, in 1860, a roaring Douglasite." We learn, incidentally, that he was "all right" up to 1860, when "he went off filibustering with the enemies of his party." We learn also that he was a Confederate soldier, and, as much is said about his "apostacy" and nothing about his valor, or lack of valor, we may believe him to have been a brave one. But our newspaper writer, who declares himself "an humble advocate of earnest Democratic opinions," would rule him out because "he is not sound on the goose."

This goose, one would fancy, hangs exceedingly high; but here is a Georgia paper which swings a mate to it. "We repeat," says this noble Democratic beacon light, "that Judge C—— is a gentleman and a good man. Our objection to him lies not there." What a gush of liberality. The judge is a "gentleman" and a "good man," and yet the Georgia editor does not object to him! "But," here we have it, "he is a new convert and ought to take a back seat for a while. The Democratic party must be ruled by life-long Democrats who have tested their faith by their works and received their patent right of nobility from the consecrated fathers who made the party what it was in the better days of the Republic." This editor, it will be seen, is a poet as well as a patriot, albeit we fear he is no philosopher, and he does surely somewhat confuse his images. Patents of nobility—if that is the term, for we confess a plebeian poverty of information upon aristocratical titles and topics of all sorts—have not been commonly supposed to belong to the Democratic party or to have been dispensed very freely even by the "consecrated fathers." However, the meaning of our oracle is plain enough and we need not stop to criticise his English.

Two correspondents of the Richmond Whig and Atlanta Constitution, respectively, wait upon us. They are less figurative. One, sermonizing in the Whig, advises the Democratic party to "change its name." He wishes, he says, to go back to "first principles" and his "first principles" are, to use his own words, "the old-line Whigs." The other, addressing himself to the Constitution (not the Constitution of the United States, but the Atlanta Constitution), declares that "the hope of the country lies" (why lies pray?) "with the Douglas Democracy."

We repeat, it is very droll. It is really very droll; and, as it is also very harmless, it amuses us. It is like a not unpleasing echo of past times. It comes to us as a sound from far-distant woodlands where old streams stagger sleepily along under deepening, unbroken and unruffled crusts of leaf and moss. What a queer medley to be sure. Shoe-buckles and knee-breeches! "DOUGLAS Democrats!" "Old-line Whigs!" And why not a step still further back? There were the "Black Cockade Federalists" and the "National Republicans." It is at best but a matter of nomenclature; and the Prasini and Veneti, the Guelphs and Gibelines, the Roundheads and Cavaliers would be just as applicable; for it must be allowed that present party names have very little relation to the differences which in days gone by distinguished the members of the two political organizations that are struggling, the one to retain and the other to possess the control of the Government.

Nor is it in the power of the sharpest special pleader to make out a perfectly consistent line of argument or conduct for any considerable body of citizens; and we suspect it is not at all desirable. In 1860, for example, the original Democratic party was rent asunder, and each division, as is always the case, vied in bitterness with the other. The Democrats who supported Mr. BRECKINRIDGE expressed the most decided preference for the Republicans who supported Mr. LINCOLN over their late companions who supported Mr. DOUGLAS; and, a year later, the DOUGLAS Democrats very freely joined hands with Mr. LINCOLN and the Republicans to preserve the Union. The "Old-line Whigs," who were disbanded in 1852, were represented in 1860 by a strong body of partisans who supported Mr. BELL, and called themselves by various names. In one place they were "Union men," in another "the Opposition," and so on. The war broke up all the existing combinations. The Texas editor who is still so much set against the "Douglasites" would, if he were consistent, be a Radical; for the great body of the present Democratic organization in the North were "Douglasites." The Atlanta Democrat, who believes the hope of the country to "lie in the hands of the DOUGLAS Democracy," is similarly impracticable. He would introduce into a region which was once distracted by a disastrous party split a thoroughly useless and certainly disturbing term, which was long ago happily abandoned, and is, let us hope, forgotten in every offensive sense. In like manner the Georgia editor, who has no objection to Judge C——, because he is "a good man and a gentleman," but because "he is a new convert," would offer a rather poor inducement to the Democratic recruiting service, which is generally supposed to be in no better plight than it should be, and is believed to need all the encouragement it can get. As for the Virginia gentleman—he of the gold-rimmed spectacles and the cocked-hat—who wants a revival of the "Old-line Whigs," why, we have too much respect for his gray hairs and his respectability to say a critical word. We lift our cap and we stand uncovered as he passes. But let them all pass on.

People who have nothing else to cling to cling to party names. They have not the sense to discriminate between sound and substance. It is thus that prejudices which have no general foundation sometimes seem to exist, and are often encouraged to exist. Parties, however, are, as a rule, very discriminating in this regard. They select those leaders who are most available, and give themselves small trouble about the antecedents of a desirable acquisition. They pick their candidates, as the Vicar of Wakefield did not pick his wife, precisely because of a fine, glossy outside, caring little for qualities which have worn or are likely to wear well. They know in advance how easy it is to cast them off if they do not suit. In this way Gen. GRANT was chosen by the Republicans. The scanty record he had was Democratic, but what of that? He was a necessity and they took him, just as they had previously taken and just as they are still following the most ultra of all the old New England Democrats, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. Instances of this sort might be multiplied of all parties. But it is not necessary.

The Democratic party of to-day is a perfectly distinct organization. It embraces no element of the old-line Democracy that may not be acquiesced in by the sturdiest old-line Whig. The measures that produced the conflicts of the past were either decided long ago or else they have disappeared from the minds of men. A wholly different series of issues has come upon the country, and, recognizing certain exigencies of the present, it is the mission of the Democratic party to address itself to them. But for this it would be but a dead lion, and we might as well bury it. But for this it could not combine, as it does, many of the best materials of all parties. But for this it could not represent, as it seeks to do, the conservatism of the whole country, which is simply a consolidation of all peaceful elements against the war-like spirit of a still progressing, revolutionary and licentious craving for agitation and change. A mission of this sort is a good mission no matter how it is marshaled or by what ingredients it should be made up, or whichever name it may carry, and we seriously counsel the parties from whom we have taken the liberty of quoting the preceding illustrations, to read and to study a fable which they will find in the spelling-book of the venerable NOAH WEBSTER, and which relates to a certain dog who crossed a stream bearing a bit of meat, and what befell him. If this fable does not drop its moral in their minds it will at least refresh their orthography, and perhaps amuse them.

Santo Domingo and Hayti.

It is now proposed not only to annex Santo Domingo, but to follow up the project with the annexation of Hayti, with a view of securing Port-au-Prince. We have already shown what Santo Domingo is and has been; and a similar sketch of Hayti will, doubtless, be just as interesting to our readers. Within the last seventy years the Haytians have had abundant opportunities of expressing their political sympathies.

They declared themselves independent in 1801, and chose for their chief the celebrated TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, who, although his memory has been somewhat too much glorified, really possessed many noble qualities. In 1802 San Domingo was again brought under subjection by the French, and the captured TOUSSAINT was most cruelly done to death by the First NAPOLEON, in the horrible captivity of the fortress of Joux, in France. During the year 1803 the negroes again expelled the French, and made the ex-slave DESSALINES Emperor, with the title of JAMES I. Two years afterwards the "Emperor" was assassinated, and his lieutenant, CHRISTOPHE, was placed at the head of affairs. In 1811 CHRISTOPHE became "King," with the title of HENRY I.; but one-half of the island fell under the presidency of General PETION, who was succeeded by General BOYER. In 1820 the troops revolted, and "King" HENRY I. committed suicide. BOYER then became ruler of all Hayti, which was styled a republic, and acknowledged as such by England and France; but in 1843 he was overthrown, and the Haytian republic became once more an empire, under the sway of the Emperor *pour rire* SOULOUQUE, with his "Prince Bobo," his Marquis DE LA LIMONADE," and his "Marquis DE LA GALETTE." FAUSTIN I. was deposed in 1855, and, fleeing to Jamaica, died there, in the enjoyment of abundant pumpkin and unlimited rum. The black empire was turned into a republic again, with General GEFFRARD as President, and at his downfall the reins of power were seized by SYLVAIN SALNAVE, whose brains were blown out last winter.

From this sketch it will be seen that, the rule of CHRISTOPHE and PETION excepted, the island has been successively the prey of desperate, brutal and unscrupulous military adventurers. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE can scarcely be said to have ever governed Hayti; he merely fought, and fought most heroically, for her emancipation from the yoke of France. But DESSALINES and CHRISTOPHE were able to make some efforts to discipline and govern the hordes of intractable blacks who had been so suddenly liberated. A code called the Code Rural was devised—a body of laws of exceeding stringency, framed to prevent the enfranchised negroes from relapsing into that state of fatuous idleness to which their rulers, who were of the same blood as themselves, were fully aware that they were prone. But this Code Rural has been in abeyance for many years; and the freedmen of Hayti have for a long time been enabled, by almost incessant political convulsions, to revel in that *otium cum dignitate* which consists in cultivating just as much yam and plantain as will support nature and then going to sleep. It is idle to talk of the climate as an excuse for this indolence. White folks can work hard in the very hottest climates, and negroes will work too—when they are obliged. Meanwhile, however, the richest parts of Hayti are reverting to a state of nature, and abandoned sugar and coffee plantations are frequent even in the neighborhood of Port-au-Prince, Jacmel and Aux Cayes.

Port-au-Prince holds perhaps as choice an assemblage of scoundrels as can be found anywhere in the Antilles, or even in the entire world. Assassination, cruelty bloodshed, "pillage by arms," and the overthrow of a constitution are of course highly flagitious deeds—but only when the person who perpetrates them fails to keep the upper hand.

The last revolution is a sample of all. SALNAVE was perhaps not much more ferocious or bloodthirsty than his predecessors, who, like him, had attempted the apparently hopeless task of ruling the black and yellow fiends that inhabit San Domingo. He was undeniably brave, and the closing scenes of his career were bright enough to place the poor mulatto on a level with that undaunted son of the house of HAPSBURG who was slain at Queretaro. He fought at desperate odds, for the revolutionary party had long been predominant—a thing to be expected in a country where love of anarchy is normal and submission to any kind of lawful authority is regarded as slavery in disguise.

Annexation to the United States would undeniably, save the island; for, with Yankee organization, the negroes would be very free indeed; but they would have either to work or to "clear out," and "clearing out" is a convertible term for gradual extermination. It is a long way, however, from the bay of Samana to Port-au-Prince, and the leasehold of a harbor in the Dominican republic is but a small step towards the acquisition of the republic of Hayti. The Constitution of the United States precludes us from conquering territory. We might, certainly, buy Hayti; but who holds the title-deeds, and who could legitimately sell the property? And, then, to what profit? We have devilment enough on our hands just now without Hayti.

Biographical.

The very interesting fact, always so studiously concealed from the public everywhere, has just leaked out that Gen. GRANT's Southern Judge of the Supreme Court, the Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, is a man of national distinction—that even the ear of Europe has not been wholly unsoothed by the sound of his great name on more than one occasion within the last five or six years. He is a citizen of Newark, N. J., and the Advertiser, of that town, gives us a biographical sketch of him, which opens with these youthful facts:

> He was born March 14, 1813, at Berne, Albany county, New York. His paternal ancestor came from England with Governor EATON in 1638, and settled in New Haven. His great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather in the war of 1812, both of whom lived to a great age. His family emigrated from Fairfield county, Conn., to Berne in 1791. His mother was a GARDINIER, and descended from the GARDINIERS and Howlands of Rhode Island. He was the oldest of the children, and brought up on his father's farm on the Helderberg Hills, in sight of the Catskills, and with very few advantages of schools or other means of education except that given by plain country life. He attended the country school from the age of five to fourteen, about three or four months a year. His earlier years were marked by a taste for reading and a proclivity for mathematical and logical studies, but he was obliged to labor on the farm from early boyhood. All the food and clothing were raised and manufactured on the farm except tea and hats.

Thus was this great man compelled, almost in infancy, by those

> Twin jailers of the daring mind,
> Low birth and iron fortune,

to adopt whisky as a beverage and go bare-headed. But in spite of these drawbacks he went to teaching school at the age of sixteen, and studying at the same time. It seems that he was afflicted with what the medical editor of the Advertiser terms a "burning thirst for knowledge and an education," and while its paroxysms lasted "he read," we are told, "history, poetry, theology, and such other reading as the town library afforded—in fact, devouring everything he could lay his hands on." It was at this period, we presume, that he laid his hands on and devoured a pile of patent-office reports, deriving therefrom that political and judicial wisdom which so won the admiration of Gen. GRANT. He was a swift as well as an indiscriminate reader. "It is related," says the Advertiser, "that he finished IRVING's 'Knickerbocker' in one night," and by reference to the almanac of that date we find that it wasn't a good night for "Knickerbockers" either. Here are some more facts of a little later date. Wherever the pronoun he appears in the extract it means BRADLEY, of course:

> In March, 1832, he made an arrangement with the minister of the parish of Berne, by which he went to live with him and prepare for college. He soon after formed the design of entering the ministry, but afterward abandoned it. He entered RUTGERS College, New Brunswick, in September, 1833, where he graduated in the distinguished class of 1836, which included, also, CORTLANDT PARKER, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Governor NEWELL and the late EDWARD COOK, of this city. During the summer and fall of the same year he was the principal of the Classical School, at Mill-tone, N. J. In November, 1836, he began the study of law in the office of the late A. GIFFORD, Esq., of this city. This fixed Mr. BRADLEY's residence in Newark, and it was here that he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, in November, 1839.

There never was a time, you may be bound, when they talked of sending young BRADLEY to a house of refuge for born idiots. He seems to have known everything from the start.

> His studies have ranged over almost every field of human knowledge, and have been as profound and thorough as they have been various. Mathematics was his specialty in youth, and without a teacher he mastered the intricacies of algebra, trigonometry and calculus, and put it to practical use in surveying while yet a mere boy. He has since employed it in the most profound investigations of science, as in astronomy, mechanics, etc. He has also delved into linguistic lore and is probably one of the best Biblical scholars in the country. The kindred subject of theology has also engaged his attention, as have also metaphysics and science in general. He has of late taken a deep interest in the geological history of the formation of the earth, and is a thorough master of that science. All this is in addition to his profound researches into the sources of law, which he pursues as much for the intellectual recreation he finds in it, as for professional requirements.

Mr. BRADLEY has held several positions of much more importance than that to which Gen. GRANT has appointed him, for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court amounts to very little since it has been made so easy for very little men to get into it. At one time "Mr. BRADLEY accepted the appointment of Trenton correspondent of this paper"—that is to say, of the Newark Advertiser. Subsequently, he was elected "a Director of the Newark Savings Institution," and "for years he held the arduous and responsible position of mathematician to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company" of that city. Everybody in his district was exceedingly anxious for him to run for Congress, and keep on running for it; but they could never get him to do it but once.

Says the Advertiser: "Notwithstanding that he was urged for many years to accept nominations, he always eschewed political life until 1862, when he ran for Congress in the Fifth District on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, who was the Democratic candidate." Disgusted with the people, all of whom begged him to run for office and few of whom would vote for him when he did run, Mr. BRADLEY abandoned the pursuit of political distinction, thus losing forever the privilege of voting for reconstruction and of selling cadetships, and fixed his eye upon the Supreme bench. With one eye thus fixed, he slowly, but surely, turned the other in the direction of a beautiful villa at Long Branch, and not until that villa had been bought and presented to the President of the United States did Mr. BRADLEY withdraw his gaze therefrom. He knew then that the charter for his royal road to the Supreme bench had been secured, and that the contracts were all let out to reliable men.

Mr. BRADLEY, it seems, didn't have any politics of his own up to the year 1862, but feeling then that in times like those, when the inexorable conscript law was abroad in the land, the safest place for the true patriot was the legislative halls of the nation, he borrowed a political sentiment or two in regard to crushing out the rebellion, and announced himself a candidate for Congress. The Advertiser tells us that, "Let us sink party differences, bury them under our feet, when treason and rebellion are stalking about the land, and come up Democrats, Republicans, Americans, or whatever other party there may be, shoulder to shoulder as we stand here to-day, in support of the Constitution and the Government, until its authority is vindicated forever? was ever the burden of his speeches." He was not elected to Congress, and, although he managed to escape the draft, he did not desert his bleeding country. As men determined to do or die, he and hundreds of others like him, whose antipathy to the smell of gunpowder rendered the front intolerable to them, stood there at home shoulder to shoulder in support of the Constitution and the Government until its authority was vindicated forever. Approach, "by lonely contemplation led," and behold this new picture of the young LEONIDAS and his new Thermopylæ—the heroic BRADLEY and his cohorts standing there in Newark, shoulder to shoulder, in support of the Constitution and the Government against the whole South in arms! A single glance at this extraordinary spectacle, and we are prepared to hear the Advertiser say:

> So that at the close of the war we need not be surprised at his taking his stand by the side of those who held that the seceding States had forfeited all claims to any rights as States, or to be counted as such, in any question of constitutional law, or on the adoption of constitutional amendments, and that the action of the Executive, as the head of the war power of the country, and of Congress as the legislative power, were supreme and unlimited, as in any other territory of the United States. These views were expressed more or less in detail in a letter published in February, 1865, when the questions of the confirmation of the Thirteenth amendment and the admission of Louisiana were under discussion, and in occasional public speeches from that time to this. In the expression of his views on these and other subjects, which have loomed into importance since the close of the war, Mr. B. has always been very decided, and has stood firmly by the leading dogmas of the Republican party.

But BRADLEY is not one of those rather unreasonable persons who still think that all the Southern people ought to be hanged, or burned, or buried alive. He is more liberal in his views than that. "We happen to know from personal intercourse with him," says the Advertiser, "that no man has a more generous feeling of sympathy for the South, and as it has been his chance to be selected for the Southern Circuit, in which he has expressed his determination to reside, we anticipate favorable results from the official and social intercourse with his Southern people, amongst whom he has some warm personal friends." All this is very pleasant, and we hope it is true. But if it should turn out that BRADLEY's "warm personal friends" at the South are to be found only among the carpet-baggers and scalawags, then, our worst fears will have been confirmed.

In conclusion, let us say that Mr. BRADLEY received the degree of L.L. D. from Lafayette College, Pa., in 1859, and that, "in October, 1844, he married the youngest daughter of the late distinguished Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, of New Jersey, and is the brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. WM. H. HORNBLOWER, of Paterson. Being much worn in health by many years of toil, he went to Europe in July, 1865, and returned, after an absence of five months, much benefited. He again visited Europe in 1869, and remained a few months." BRADLEY's health is now good. His face is "full of intellectual expression," while, in addition to which, "a calm cheerfulness rests upon the whole countenance."

☞ The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, wrote a sensational book about the Adirondacks. It brought joy to the hearts of many consumptives and other invalids who, having read and believed it, hurried off to the Adirondacks, and—died there. But this was of course no concern of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray's, as the sensation yielded him money enough to build him a fine house.

☞ Among the regular newspaper correspondents at Washington are GRACE GREENWOOD LIPPINCOTT, MARY CLEMMER AMES, SHIRLEY DARE DUNNING and HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. MARY ANN JONES, SARAH JANE BROWN and ANN ELIZA SMITH were among them also, but they soon found their names unsuited to the business, and they quit.

☞ Some of SUSAN B. ANTHONY's political friends in New York are talking of running her for Governor of that State. A single vote would have elected her Lieutenant Governor of a small state of her own, for which she has been a standing candidate for forty years, but that vote was never cast, and the polls were long since closed.

☞ It is perhaps true of Judge BRADLEY, as the Newark Advertiser declares, that "there is no man who has more fascinating qualities." He certainly understands the use of those qualities, for we have all seen how readily he won the President with the mere charms of his manner and a Long Branch villa.

☞ Just before the late war there was a military company in Massachusetts called the Nantucket Guards. The first article in the constitution was: "In case of war this company shal. immediately disband." They had no confidence, you see, in cooperative "bumming."

☞ It is said that when Gen. GRANT's Presidential term expires, he will go back to farming near St. Louis. It will be remembered that he very nearly starved to death on that farm once, and he intends to show his old neighbor there that he isn't afraid to do it again.

☞ The Government should bear in mind that if the Piegan massacre is to be atoned for by some military funerals, it is high time that a court-martial were organized for the preparation of the corpses.

☞ An Ohio doctor has written and printed an essay to prove that man is a vegetable. It is the duty of somebody to place that doctor or his pills under lock and key.

☞ Mr. Gladstone says the Fenian prisoners are well treated; and he thinks, without daring to say, that if they were hanged they would be much better treated.

☞ An exchange likens General GRANT to SCIPIO. GRANT certainly resembles the great Punic soldier in one respect. He is much under the influence of his father.

☞ Secretary FLETCHER pretends to think that the Kuklux are lying in wait for him. And so, while they lie in wait, he lies in Washington.

☞ Congress should either abolish the position of brother-in-law to the President or require it to be self-sustaining.

☞ Mrs. STOWE made some reputation by her first work of fiction, and lost it by her last.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Beware of spurious Buchu, sold under bogus names, with bogus certificates. The only genuine is H. T. Helmbold's. Ask any respectable druggist anywhere.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

☞ Purchase the genuine, H. T. Helmbold's, Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upward of nineteen years.

☞ Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava is meeting with extraordinary success. Hundreds of letters are received daily attesting its wonderful merits. We might fill the entire columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL with certificates and testimonials, but will content ourselves with giving a few genuine extracts:

"LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Please add to our order two dozen Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most salable article we have in the house, and, indeed, is the only Buchu which we now have any demand for at all. The cause of its great popularity with us is owing to the fact that it is not only better in quality, but much cheaper in price, than the other Buchus. We can sell one bottle of Wintersmith Buchu, containing six ounces, for $1, whilst the other Buchus in the market, holding only three ounces, we cannot afford to sell for less than $1 25 per bottle."

RIPLEY, TENN., March 1, 1870.

Messrs. Peter, Powers & Cooper:

"I must have some more of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, for I can sell none other in my trade. The combination of Pareira Brava with Buchu makes, I think, a much superior diuretic to Buchu alone."

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Though I have been in the drug business for near forty years, I must say your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the most popular patent medicine I have ever sold."

COLUMBUS, MISS., March 2, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith: "Please send me half gross more of your Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most popular diuretic I have ever sold. Seems to give entire satisfaction in every case."

JACKSON, TENN., March 4, 1870.

Gentlemen: "Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava has made a great many cures in this community. We can sell none other since receiving the ... dozen."

☞ Bad, bad, very bad, but counterfeit Buchu is worse. H. T. Helmbold's is the genuine. Ask respectable druggists everywhere.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ROGERS' HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

146 South side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Clothes Wringers, in Monitor, Eureka, Sherman, Novelty, Buckeye, and Little Giant patents, sent on trial.

Bird Cages, an immense assortment, and warranted singers.

Brushes, for ceiling, counter and all styles.

Dusters, all sizes.

Step Ladders, all sizes, also Black Walnut and Pantry Steps.

Fluting Machines, in Mrs. Knox, Cole, Peerless and Manville patents.

Bath Tubs, in all styles.

Hampers, Baskets, all kinds, and Wooden Ware, Cedar Chests, &c.

French and Stone China, and an immense lot of Glass Ware, all at greatly reduced prices. Call and see. mh27 d2.

LATEST SPRING MILLINERY.

The ladies are respectfully invited to examine the new styles of Leghorn Hats, real French Bonnets and Flowers, Bows and Head Dresses, of the latest variety, Sash and Gros Grain Ribbons, in every shade and width; the designs are new and beautiful.

Pleased to say there is material decline in the prices of most of the above goods. E. KETTIG,

Northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. mh27 d6.

NOTICE--CLOSING OUT.

The entire stock of Dry Goods selling at cost during the next four days. The fixtures and three years' lease for sale, and the store with nine rooms for rent at $50 per month. This store is one of the best in the city for any branch of business. Apply to

mh27 d2 **W. J. KINSELLA.**

☞ **52 pieces Carpet at 35 cents upward.**

25 pieces loom dice Table Linen at 42 1-2 cents.

750 12-4 Quilts $1 50.

THOS. McSHANE,

139 Market street, between Floyd and Preston. mh27 d3

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,

mh20 d60 114 Third street.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES--THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINES OF THE DAY--For sale by Pfingst Brothers, druggists, corner Eleventh and Market and Fourth and Chestnut streets. mh27 d6.

DRY GOODS

selling at cost during the next four days, at W. J. KINSELLA'S,

Corner Market and Preston sts. mh27 d2

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 2, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava have been to me cannot be estimated in money.

Yours gratefully, Edward Langdon, Memphis, Tenn. fe24 tf

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,

tf 89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL NOTICES.

PAINTING AND DRAWING CLASS.

W. C. Sanders, portrait painter, will give Painting Lessons two days in the week, and Drawing Lessons three evenings, from 7 till 9

Apply at room No. 4, Weisiger Building. mh27 d3.

A Question Answered.

The reason why hosiery, notions, and fancy goods are wholesaled so low at the Stocking Factory, 145 Market street, up stairs, is because they were bought during the recent panic in New York. mh27 d6

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,

Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. Drafts and Letters of Credit on all European Countries, for ... South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, ... C. Brockenbrough. jal d1m

BIRTHS.

To Dr. and Mrs. E. S. GAILLARD, a daughter, March 26, 1870.

☞ Richmond (Va.) and Charleston and Columbia (S. C.) papers please copy.

DIED.

GWATHMEY—On Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH C. GWATHMEY, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 231 West Jefferson street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

HUNTER—Saturday, March 26th, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., GEO. C. HUNTER, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday evening, at at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, on Sixth street, between Broadway and York. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Agents Wanted.

A well-established and prosperous Life Insurance Company, incorporated in New York State, is desirous of extending its business in Kentucky.

Gentlemen who apply must state in detail their facilities for accomplishing a success, and what experience, if any, they may have had in the Life Insurance business. Those who are now acting as sub (or Local) Agents for other Life Companies will find this a capital chance for forming a more profitable connection with a more extensive field.

All communications treated confidentially.

Address (in detail, and with full name),

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

mh23 d6 No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

The Responsibilities of the Liver.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends in a great degree the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The antibilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence it is a SAFE remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation, and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

mh23 eod&w1

PECULIAR ADAPTABILITY.

Brandreth's Pills.

Their peculiar adaptability to all constitutions as cleansers of the bowels and the blood has established their great merit. They restore the liver, the spleen, and even the heart to healthy action when other remedies have been used without producing any benefit. They do not expose those who use them to any danger, being as safe as salutary.

Extract from a Letter to Dr. Brandreth from C. J. Fay, Esq., P. M., Hammonton, N. J.

"In 1868 I was in poor health, and my friends as well as myself supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. But, after taking one box of Brandreth's Pills, I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used up twelve boxes, I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I have retailed three thousand dollars' worth of these invaluable pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving thousands of lives.

"Yours truly, C. J. FAY, P. M."

Sold by all Druggists. Observe my name in white letters in the Government stamp.

fe28 deod&weowlm B. BRANDRETH.

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by

RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe5 d3m&weow1

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

A MEETING of those interested in the Louisville and Red River Packet Company is called for Monday evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to receive the report of the committee appointed on the 9th instant to confer with the Directors of the White and Arkansas River Packet Company, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

J. M. ROBINSON,
L. B. PORCH,
mh27 d2 W. R. HARRIS.

Notice.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Louisville Southwestern Turnpike Road Company, known as the Dunkirk road, will be held at the law office of Clemmons & Willis, No. 2 Court Place, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the 2d day of April, 1870, for the purpose of reorganization by the election of a President and four Directors. The meeting will take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

mh26 eod6d SQUIRE LOCHERY.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galt House Company will be held on the 4th day of April, 1870 (first Monday), at banking office of the Western Financial Corporation, in this city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., when an election will be held for five directors of said Company.

mh23 d10 CLINTON McCLARTY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND SALT RIVER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the law office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 198 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, April 9, 1870, for the election of a President and five Directors and such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the President and Board of Directors.

J. G. WILSON,

mh15 dtd Sec'y and Treas. L. & S. R. T. R. Co.

OIL COAL OIL For Merchants.

SEND your orders to the manufactory and get your supply from first hands. Our barrels do not leak, and the oil will suit your customers.

Every Barrel Fully Warranted.

One responsible merchant wanted in every town to handle our extra fire-test oil, Pure Kentucky Kerosene, sometimes called Diamond Oil. This is an unequaled lamp oil for better class of consumers, put up in cans of different sizes. It is safe as gas. Send for circulars and prices. Don't buy coal oil, naptha, lubricating oil, or any product of petroleum, without sending for prices at the

GREAT SOUTHERN OIL WORKS.

Office, 67 Sixth St.

CHESS, CARLEY & CO.,

mh19 Louisville, Ky.

C. J. FELL & BRO.

(Established 1766).

No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia.
No. 39 South Calvert st., Baltimore.
Corner Michigan av. and South Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first first-class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of SPICES than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock selections from the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. ja24 d1aw3m&eod1aw3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weather-boarding, Laths, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.

Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets. mh27 d1f

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE;

OR "The Unwritten Word," by the popular author of Night Scenes in the Bible. His last work's immense sale makes certain this one's success. All who have one want the other. Agents and Steel engravings. Clergymen, teachers, energetic men and ladies wanted in every township to act as agents. A paying business. Send for circular.

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,

mh21 d10&w4* 139 Race st., Cincinnati, O.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

Red Yam;
Yellow Nansemond;
Kentucky Red;
Bermuda;
Brazilian;

For sale by

mh26 d3&w3 PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace Riviere, Lace Ruffling;
Embroidered Infants' Dresses and Waists;
Blank Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Lace and Embroidered Chemisettes;
Latest styles Lace and Linen Collars.

TO CLOSE OUT AT COST PRICE, A LOT OF

Embroidered Table Covers;
Muslin Curtains;
Black Lace Flounces;
Tidies from 15c to $1;
5,000 yards of real Thread Edging at from 5c to 35c a yard. mh27

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Card.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Public to my Thirty-third Monthly Drawing, which takes place at Odeon Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., March 28, 1870. Capital Prize $1,000 Cash; House and Lot, $1,000; two Pianos, ... and ... Cash; ... four hundred and forty-six Prizes worth ... prize, for nothing less than $50. Tickets only $1. For ... J. F. Glore, Louisville; J. F. Rickets, Lebanon, Ky.; Ben. C. Bedford, Henderson, Ky.; John ... steamer Falls City. Rates of Clubs—six tickets for $5 and a Book or Album ($2 50) to the getter up of the club; 25 tickets, $20, and a Book or Album ($5) to the getter up of the club; and ... Chester's National Dictionary. All orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. GOLLADAY, Bowling Green, Ky.

mh11 d&wtd&w1 J. R. GOLLADAY.

Notice.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., March 26, 1870.

I HAVE to request that all persons holding city warrants will call at this office as soon as convenient, giving the number and amount of each warrant, with their dates, and, where they have knowledge, stating whether issued on account of "old liabilities" or otherwise.

It is earnestly desired that all comply, and report this list to the early holders of said warrants.

mh27 d3 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary storeroom, with entrance on Fifth street, will be opened, where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.

CH. SCHULTHESS,

mh26 d1f Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

Notice.

OFFICE L. & N. R. R.,
LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1870.

THE coupons due 1st April next from the consolidated mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after this date on presentation at this office. mh26 d6 W. RAMSEY, Sec'y.

Louisville Chancery Court Notice.

Birch and Sarah Y. Mussulman on Petition.

ALL persons are hereby notified this is a proceeding for a decree by said Court empowering Sarah Y. Mussulman to trade as a feme sole and for other purposes; which will be heard on the ... Feb. 14, 1870.

WHITAKER & GOWDY, Att'ys.

Notice.

OFFICE OF ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD CO.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April of Grayson county and the town of Elizabethtown, will be paid on presentation at this office at and after maturity.

feb9 d&wtApl A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.

M. G. and Building Association.

THE amended charter of this Institution contains liberal grants of power in perpetuity and a reorganization thereunder is now progressing. Purchase, improvement and sale of real estate, and making loans of money upon real estate security to be used in the erection of manufacturing establishments and homes for the members, embrace the general business transactions of the Association.

The first and original issue of half a million of stock is now offered to the citizens of Louisville and Kentucky.

Thirty-six dollars the first year, and $36 per annum until the shares are paid up, is the minimum, and $100 per annum the maximum payments on one share of stock.

It is confidently hoped that there is sufficient energy in Louisville to warrant a subscription of ... thousand shares of stock at once. No one can fail to see that the investment will be profitable and secure beyond contingency, (real estate security) or that the work of the Association, and its effects, will prove of incalculable benefit to our city.

Stock certificates are receivable at par in discharge of liabilities held by the Association.

The ... books are now open at the office of the undersigned. Payments on stock will commence on the 1st ... of June, 1870.

OLIVER H. STRATTAN,

mh16 d... 139 West Jefferson street.

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.

CALLAHAN & SON,

n9 eodtf Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Seed Barley.

1,000 BARRELS choice Spring Barley, particularly selected for seed, in store and for sale at BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD'S,

mh16 d1m Corner First and Main sts.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,

ja11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by

E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,

mh5 d1f Bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods, &c.

2 Cases Suez Poplins;
1 do Norwich do;
1 do Super Fancy do;
1 do Embroidered Grenadines;
3 do Plain do;
1 do Striped do;
3 do Embroidered Swiss;
1 do Buff Linen Lawns;
1 do Satin striped Leno;
1 do Chene do;
1 do Fancy do;

50 pieces Japanese Silk Poplins, plain & checked;
50 do Lyons Black Rep Silk;
300 Spring Style Arabs.

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

mh27 76 and 78 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Buttons.

200 Gross Pearl Sacque buttons, assorted sizes;
300 do smoked Pearl Sacque do do;
1,000 do Pearl Shirt do do;
500 do Fancy Agate Dress do do;
300 do White and Colored Agate Shirt Buttons, assorted sizes;
1,000 do Glass Dress Buttons;
300 do Silk do do;

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

mh13 76 and 78 Sixth street, Louisville Ky.

HOTELS.

SPURRIER HOUSE,

Main & Sixth Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refitted and Refurnished.

$2 per Day.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 d1f

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor,

FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS—$2 per week for board and room, including fire. ja25 d1f

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.)

Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja3 d3m

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24 d3aw4m

SADDLERY

AT R. E. MILES'.

Harness

AT R. E. MILES'.

Trunks, Traveling Sacks, &c.,

AT R. E. MILES'.

SIGN, GOLDEN HORSE HEAD,

No. 52 Main St., bet. 2d & 3d.

mh27 d6

CHAMPAGNE

KRUG & Co

REIMS

WINE

100 BASKETS fresh importation. Price has declined with Gold.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

mh23 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky., Sole Agents.

PASSAVANT & CO.,

140 DUANE ST., N. Y.,

IMPORTERS OF

Silks, Dress Goods, Ribbons, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Trifousse & Co.'s

PARIS KID GLOVES.

mh1 d1m

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.

mh15 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

THOS. L. SMITH, Jr.,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

77 Pearl St., New Albany, Ind.

ALL business confided to his care will receive immediate attention.

Refers by permission to W. C. DePauw, W. S. Culbertson, McCord & Bradley, Cannon & Hughes.

mh6 deod1m

INSURANCE.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home Office No. 4 North Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Organized September, 1867.)

Assets January, 1870, nearly..............$500,000
Losses paid to date........................ 42,000

$100,000 deposited with Auditor of Kentucky, as a general fund to secure Policy Holders.

ALL policies non-forfeiting after one premium has been paid. No restrictions on travel or residence. Thirty days grace given on renewals. Dividends declared annually on contribution plan. All kinds of life and endowment policies issued. Security unquestionable. Economy well demonstrated. Prudence faithfully adhered to. Liberality justly dealt out to all. These are some of the features of the "Mississippi Valley."

JOHN W. FINNELL, Pres't.

CHAS. F. FECHTER, Sec'y.
S. H. GARVIN, M. D., Ass't. Med. Adviser.
mh26 deod1m

1829....Charter Perpetual....1870

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital...............................$ 400,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.................. 2,825,731 61

Over $5,500,000 Losses Paid.

Alfred G. Baker, President.
Geo. Fales, Vice President.
Jas. W. McAllister, Secy.
Theo. M. Regar, Ass't Sec.

Having been appointed agents of this old and reliable company, we take pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of Louisville to the above statement in brief of its condition. Policies issued against loss by fire, and losses promptly adjusted.

ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents,

mh19 d13 111 West Main street.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Jailer.

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh20 dte*

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. fe27 deod1*

For Clerk of City Court.

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26 dte

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh26 dte

For County Court Clerk.

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh26 dtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh23 dte

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh6 dte

Col. WILL L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh5 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For County Attorney.

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh20 dte

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next. mh2 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dte

For Congress—Third District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. F. SOUTH as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh27 dte

We are authorized to announce J. E. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh5 dawte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh2 dawte

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. C. Wood & Co., at 148 Market street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Wood retiring from business. C. H. Bliss will continue the business at the same place, collecting accounts due and pay all indebtedness.

J. C. WOOD,
Louisville, Ky., March 26, 1870. C. H. BLISS.

The undersigned desires to thank the public for their liberal patronage, and asks a continuance of the same to his successor. J. C. WOOD.

mh27 d3

Partnership Notice.

Joseph Tobe. Henry P. Aulbach.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the stove and tinware business, at No. 134 East Market st., between Floyd and Preston, Henry P. Aulbach under the firm style of Joseph Tobe & Co.

Louisville, Mar. 1, 1870. JOSEPH TOBE.

mh13 d1m

PROPOSALS.

To Florists and Landscape Gardeners.

SEALED proposals for plans for ornamenting and beautifying the grounds of the Louisville and Jefferson county Association (Fair Grounds) will be received until April 1st, 1870, by the Secretary, at Walker's Exchange, Third street. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. mh27 d3

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Mayor and the Trustees of the Louisville City Hospital, at the office of the undersigned, until Friday, April 1, for the steam heating of the entire building, and also for repairs and improvements required to the central portion of said buildings. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.

BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,

mh16 dtd Main and Bullitt sts.

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO.,

Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 d1f

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja8 d3m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JOHN W. BOWSER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

LAWYERS.

R. C. GRIDER. WARNER UNDERWOOD.

GRIDER & UNDERWOOD.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bowling Green, Ky.

PROMPT attention given to business in the Fourth Judicial District. Louisville references—G. W. Norton & Co., W. H. Dix, Esq. mh19 d1m*

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE........................KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se6 d1f

DENTISTRY.

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—is admirably adapted for restoring the features, when UNDER FULNESS to the lips can always be obviated. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed.

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 131 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. de11 eodtf

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja16 d1f

MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,

No. 176 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

In addition to a general

Banking and Exchange Business,

attention will be given to the purchase and sale, for a commission, of Coin, Foreign Exchange, and Government, State, City, and Corporation Securities, and especially to the original negotiation of approved County and Corporation Bonds.

Collections made on all accessible points, and particular attention will be given to Correspondents' Accounts. The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals are solicited.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Louisville, Jan. 8, 1870. ja7 Fr&Mo6m

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 18, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 18, at 3 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 5 feet under water. This crib is 50¼ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 36 feet. Over the second crib there was 4 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 43¼ feet from the second and 32 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5¼ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 43¼ feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 43¼ feet from the fourth and 35 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the ... channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 96 feet in the Indiana chute. W. B. HAMILTON,

fe13 d1f President Louisville Bridge.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Universities in the Olden Time.

We are very apt to think that the pursuit of knowledge in our day excedes all other periods of the world's history. But some statistics in a late magazine show that there have been times when universities were more thronged than they are now. About four hundred years ago there were fifty universities in Europe, with much greater numbers of students than we now boast. Think of Bologna alone, with ten thousand students in 1497—nearly an hundred years before that period Oxford had been reduced to six thousand, when she had at one time thirty thousand students. Surely the masses must have been deeply imbued with a desire for knowledge. Education and general culture are blessings to individuals or communities. If it is true that "knowledge is power," our people ought systematically to support liberally all institutions of learning. Ignorance and vulgarity do not necessarily go hand in hand; but they are near of kin, while an enlightened mind, stored with gems of thought from the good and great, is above the chances and changes of fortune, and possesses always a secret mine of pleasure within itself.

II.

Alaska.

The Government has been in possession of this bleak territory for two years, and the general feeling is that a more stupid purchase could not have been made—unless, indeed, San Domingo is incorporated also—a fitting offset to the country famous for nothing heretofore but the "wolf's lone howl." There is, however, one source of wealth that, properly and honestly administered, might go far to cancel the expenses of the territory. There is quite an interesting article in a late number of the Old and New concerning the seal fisheries in that region. Two small islands (St. Paul and St. George) are the favorite haunts of the seal. They collect on the beach, at certain seasons of the year, in tens of thousands, and are driven by the natives into the interior and slaughtered, acres of ground being covered with their bodies, stripped of their skins. To bury or otherwise dispose of them would be too great a labor, and to throw them back into the sea would forever drive the seals away. Seals come year after year in a hundred pounds. Those of fifteen years of age are about eight feet long, and weigh two thousand pounds or more. It is only in London that the art of separating the hair from the fur has been perfected, and this business has been monopolized by a few houses. During the summer of 1868, two hundred and sixty thousand seals were killed. Congress is now, we believe, debating as to the best method of protecting and preserving the fisheries.

III.

The Servant Question Again.

The wretched condition of our domestic service is due, first, to the pernicious influence of the political delusion that "all men are equal," which the vulgar mind construes into the axiom that "one man is as good as another." This may all be a fine thing for demagogues, but it plays the wild when practically tested in the relations of master and servant. A distinction of classes and a division of the duties of life among mankind is necessary to the transaction of the daily business of life. In some countries the law draws the line, while with us it is drawn either by wealth or position. One of the first uses money or position is put to in this country, in spite of our fine sentiments about "liveries being the badge of menials," is to enforce from those who serve us a proper courtesy and deference of manners and due diligence in the performance of their duties. Theoretically we are all equal before the law, but we take care that Biddy shall know her place, that our coachman shall wear his livery and that cockade in his hat, whatever may be his or our views of political equality. Business is business. If I pay John to drive us, dressed as we wish, and he agrees to do so, it being understood that both parties to the contract are to be civil to one another, one from the employer's stand-point and the other from the employe's. It remonstrated with for exacting a quiet, respectful manner from his servants (which he exacts from his other employes in his bank, factory or counting-house), the man of money or position says very truly that whatever he pays for or can control is his. He does not wish to adopt the equality, or Fifteenth amendment, as part of his domestic, as well as his political, constitution. All men like more or less good service, and, as remarked before, in some countries the law protects the employer, but here society relies upon itself alone to preserve those distinctions which it will always establish, whether the government be King or Kaiser. This being the case, the question arises how are we to protect ourselves from dishonest, lazy, impudent and untidy servants? Simply by the general adoption of a system of records of service, which should be required of all servants previous to engaging them, that the good may be known and rewarded and the bad marked off. One of the chief obstacles in the way of getting good servants or keeping them is that the employers are too familiar with them. They laugh and have long talks with their servants, and, by making companions of them, break down all barriers between them, encourage familiarity and impudence, and lessen the respect of the servant. A firm, dignified, but kind manner habitually, is much more effective. Then another difficulty is that most servants are ashamed of their calling; they have no pride in it; they look upon domestic service as a favor to their employers, and merely a stepping-stone to something else; they come and go as they please; they are sadly lacking in personal neatness, and are devoted to cheap finery and front-gate flirtations; they wear your clothes sent to wash; they pilfer and tell everything that happens in your house, and, when they have lived in a vulgar rich family a short time, are utterly intolerable as servants among quiet, decent people.

IV.

"Punchinello."

The first number of this new illustrated, humorous, and satirical paper has just appeared. The paper and mechanical execution are admirable; the literary matter, pungent, refined, and full of "the very body and pressure of the times." The frontispiece, a picture of "Punchinello," is from the admirable painting of M. Meissonier, the famous French artist, and is a very happy and suggestive selection for the purposes of the publication. The new candidate to the public in the illustrated preface is a very clever sketch. The "Man with the Muffler" is worthy of John Leech. "Mesmerism in Wall Street," representing two female brokers putting Vanderbilt to sleep, and "A Giant Among Pigmies" are from the pencil of Mr. Henry De Stephani, whose sketches in "The Riverside" make such a favorable impression. The initial figures of Fechter and Sumner are excellent, the tanrine throat and flowing blonde wig of the one, and the negro puppet dancing to the triangle music of the other, being delightfully brought out. "Sympathy with Cuba" is an easy, graphic bit of drawing, and the picture of a bootblack, offering to polish the boots of a highly respectable-looking old party who has slipped up on the ice, is very droll and well done. "Lucifer Interviews the Mayor," is totally unworthy of this paper, and in striking contrast with the other illustrations. The sketch is hard, rough and stiff, and the figures wooden and meaningless. The cleverest article is the "Condensed Congress," in which the cant and pedantry of Sumner and the garrulous and retrospective propensities of those senile Senators who have outlived their time, are very forcibly and satirically worked up; while the rowdyism of the House, the cadet-ship-selling, rascality of members, and the cribbing peculiarities of Butler, are most happily hit off. The paragraphs interspersed here and there, are, many of them, witty, pungent and to the point. The history of comic and satirical illustrated journalism in this country is the history of failure. The majority of papers started, many of them under very favorable auspices, were short-lived. In some the pictures and matter were at first praiseworthy as specimens of art and current press literature; but through a want of a just conception of the object and aim of this difficult species of journalism, the papers filled to become dead facts. The secret of these wrecks was simply this—that the illustrations were not uniformly good as works of art, and were not confined to giving truthful sketches or caricatures of the salient foibles, follies and manners of our own people; in a word, none of them were purely national. The rich field offered in all phases of American life to the keen, and appreciative artist, quick to detect the ludicrous and the distinctively American element, and transfer it full of the vividness with which it impressed him, was neglected, and the various conductors of illustrated papers contented themselves with occasional sketches which were indigenous, and then filled up their space with badly executed and poorly revamped pictures from the London Punch and the French comic papers, the want of a copyright law permitting this sort of pilfering of pictures and paragraphs without paying for them. Thus, while other countries have been forced by the public demand for this kind of journalism to foster, protect and encourage, through it, their artists, wits and humorists, we have contented ourselves with second-hand pictures and witticisms, stolen bodily from the whole range of English and Continental illustrated comic weeklies and monthlies, and of course having no reference to anything American. A paper like "Punchinello," in order to accomplish its mission, must be, as a general thing, purely American. A comic paper is a spherical mirror, held up to the passing men, events and things of the day, which, while it reflects them in a grotesque, droll, dwarfed or lengthened shape, always preserves the likeness, the nationality, the public opinion and the pith and point of each. The truth of this is to be seen in the London "Punch," which is, confessedly, the first on the list. The "Sketches of life and character" contributed by the late John Leech, the pictures by Richard Doyle; the papers by Jerrold, (especially the Caudle Lectures); the paragraphs and delightful nonsense of Hood, Thackeray, and a host of others, were all drawn and written as illustrating the every-day people and social phases of English life. Whenever a foreign subject was touched upon it was in connection with something English as a general thing, and was so done as to flatter the British; in short, everything, foreign or domestic, was dressed to please the home palate. "In the very whirlwind" of its career, however, care was always taken to pay due deference to holy things and a "decent regard for the opinions of others," and when any act of heroism or goodness was done, or any calamity or public loss fell upon the people, Punch laid aside his cap and bells, and remembered that he was none the less a man; a touch of nature made him wondrous kind, and the mocking finger of scorn paused to wipe away a tear of sympathy for human suffering, some time after sympathetically or in support liberally all institutions of learning. Ignorance and vulgarity do not necessarily go hand in hand; but they are near of kin, while an enlightened mind, stored with gems of thought from the good and great, is above the chances and changes of fortune, and possesses always a secret mine of pleasure within itself.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE great moral question which convulses Illinois is how to prevent boys playing marbles for keeps.

T. W. ROBERTSON, the successful English dramatic author, is seriously ill from ossification of an artery.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is soon to appear as Ophelia in Ambrose Thomas's "Hamlet," at Booth's Theater.

ROBERT CROCKET, of Hood county, Texas, is the only surviving son of the ever-to-be-remembered Colonel Davy Crocket.

MADAME ELISE POLKO, is giving readings in Northern Germany from her shorter sketches. Her health does not permit her to repeat the tour so frequently.

LORD NAPIER, of Magdala, lately told a committee of the House of Commons that on the borders of the Red Sea the effect of putting the bulb of a thermometer into a man's mouth was to send down the mercury ten degrees.

THE Prince Imperial was at his first "grown-up ball" on the 27th of February, having now "come out." The ball was given by his cousin, the Princess Mathilde. The Prince was dressed in black velvet and wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

THE Society of Female Artists has lately opened an exhibition of paintings and water-color drawings in Conduit street gallery in London. The collection is excellent. Among the contributions are works by Mdlle'Rosa Bonheur and Mrs. Bonham Hay.

M. MAURICE RICHARD, of Paris, is about to marry the daughter of M. Auberiot, whose fortune was enormously increased by compensation paid for the making of the Avenue Napoleon, the new street which leads to the Theater Francais in a direct line with the new Opera.

THE New Orleans Times pronounces the general acts of the late Legislature ill-digested, oppressive, grinding, and extortionate; its special legislation corrupt, demoralizing, and anti-Democratic, and its unwritten history a disgusting train of venality, fraud, and wholesale corruption.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG has received the Albert medal from the Society of Arts, Trade and Manufacture of Great Britain. This is considered to be a great distinction, as only one such medal is awarded annually, and this is the first that has been given to a German.

THE King of Italy has taken part in the carnival festivities this year with much appreciation. From Florence he went to Turin, from Florence to Turin, from Turin to Milan, and in each city appeared at the *fetes*. A correspondent says: "If not himself amused with so much pleasure, he contributed greatly, it is said, to the amusement and enjoyment of others."

IN Hartford thirty-eight Israelites have built a synagogue in worship in, not liking the mode of worship at the other synagogues. They ignore all the "modern reforms" in their religion, and remain steadfast to their original orthodox doctrines. In the new synagogue the altar is in the center of the building, the sanctuary in the east, the men sit separate from the women and there is no instrumental music.

MARQUIS FRANCIS DE LOUSADA, British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died in Boston on Saturday afternoon of cancer in the stomach at the age of fifty-four years. The Post says that as a citizen of Boston he was greatly esteemed, and that his death will be a source of sorrow among the many persons with whom he had been in social or business relations. He leaves a widow in England, and also several sons, one of whom commands the British gunboat Flirt.

THE English Catholic chapel in the Faubourg St. Honore will shortly be pulled down, having been purchased by Balzac's widow. She wishes by this means to enlarge her garden and to erect on the consecrated ground a mausoleum, to which her husband's remains will be removed. The great novelist's study remains just as he left it. The inkstand, pamphlets, books, and sheets of paper on which he had commenced writing, are on table just as when he sat saw them.

THE following paragraph concerning Mr. Dickens appears in the London Telegraph: "It is almost needless to state that the paragraph now going the round of the metropolitan and provincial papers concerning court honors to Mr. Charles Dickens has no foundation in fact. We shall probably run no risk of error if we conclude that Mr. Dickens's visit to her Majesty was in obedience to the express desire of a most ardent admirer of his works, naturally anxious to make the personal acquaintance of their distinguished author."

"NOT GUILTY."

A Personal Statement from the Postmaster General of the Late Southern Confederacy.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

PALESTINE, TEXAS, March 18, 1870.

I find the following, under the head of "Personal Gossip," in the weekly edition of your paper of the 3d instant:

> A Texas paper reports that ex-Confederate Postmaster General Reagan has written and published a letter in which he "approves of Radicalism in all its parts." It was a "Regan" that came over the "Lear" after receiving that of his kingdom. This Reagan turns his back on Texas after she has loaded him with benefits, and "How sharper than" a serpent-hugger's "tooth 'tis to have a thankless" scalawag.

I have neither written or published any letter at any time approving of Radicalism in all its parts, or in any of them. Nor have I seen or heard of any statement in any Texas paper that I had done so. And I felt surprised and mortified to see the foregoing statement in your paper; and the more so as it may reach and be read by many whose good opinion is very dear to me.

While I have endeavored to take, and, when necessary, to express, temperate and reasonable views as to the course which the necessities of our situation imposed on us since the war, I have at all times been in full fellowship with the Democrats and Conservatives of this State, and, I suppose, as far as any one could be from iddorsing the course and policy of the Radical party.

Broken up and impoverished, like thousands of others, I am quietly and industriously attending to my private business, and trying to support and educate my family. Under such circumstances I think any public journal occupying the position of yours ought to be a little careful as to the authority upon which they stab the reputation and character of their friends. Very respectfully,

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Leaving a deficiency of five-sixths	$10,080,500

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THE SINKING OF ST. JOHN HARBOR.

Extraordinary Phenomenon—Disappearance of Wharves and Ferry Landings—Subterranean Changes.

[From the St. John (N. B.) Telegraph, March 18.]

Yesterday morning, just before the commencement of the snow storm, and as the wind was failing so as to be heard within doors, a strange noise, similar to that accompanying the earthquake on the morning of the 23d of October last, was heard by the residents of the lower end of Protection street, Carleton. The storms of last fall and those of the winter have made great havoc in that vicinity, to which the breakwater has not been carried away and buildings removed from their foundations, but the sea has washed away land and encroached so much upon property as to make the residents apprehensive of the ability of ruining us. We do not "retard the growth of Louisville or cripple her commerce" in any manner. We are capable of paying our debts and not going into bankruptcy. And Cincinnati is welcome to build twenty roads around us for the benefit of herself or others, provided she does not run into the same terms granted to Kentucky corporations. Louisville has been blessed with as much commerce and such prosperity as could have been anticipated by the most sanguine of her citizens, and she will not be utterly ruined because certain projects are not carried out. Only in the last commercial report of the county from our financial bureau (the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund), which probably more difficult figures and facts and statistics could be from iddorsing the course and policy of the Radical party.

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Gladstone and the Irish Land Bill.

[London (12th) Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

What is the worth of any criticism on Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill in the face of the tremendous majority by which it passed last night to a second reading? I put that question, I am aware, from a low point of view. It is the practical view only—the Philistine view, I suppose, that a statesman must go beyonds to-day; but it is, after all, the view which nine men out of every ten do take in England. We must deal with things as they are. A majority in politics is superior to argument. Such a majority as that last night settles the Irish land question—for this year at least. It affirms the principle of Mr. Gladstone's bill beyond all chance of important modification. Mr. Disraeli undertook to say that the principles thus settled did not go beyond an admission of the necessity for amending the Irish land law in some way. He knows better. The bill does not go beyond that of amending the Irish land law in Mr. Gladstone's way, and not Mr. Disraeli's or anybody's else. And it is as impossible not to notice, even in dealing with a matter in itself immeasurably more important than party, how complete and splendid is Mr. Gladstone's triumph as a political leader. It was thought brilliant when he carried the full strength of his party last year in support of the Irish Church bill. This year, on a question incomparably more difficult, he carried Liberals and Tories together into the lobby with him. His majority was so great that the division lobby was not built to hold it, but it swelled and overflowed into the outer lobby—a fact perhaps without precedent in party history. He who has done this is the man who has long been looked upon as possible Prime Minister, as lacking the tact and prudence indispensable to the successful conduct of affairs. It was believed he could not keep his party together. A dozen members broke loose last night, but the Minister, without tact, contrived to replace them by a hundred of new recruits. Disraeli, indeed, saw fit to say of the bill that a more complicated, a more clumsy, or more heterogeneous measure was never yet brought before the consideration of Parliament. Is there those the qualities which compelled the party that he leads to vote in a body for the bill?

☞ Mrs. Stanton's Revolution has furnished the groundwork for something of a sensation. It charges that large sums of money were taken to Washington to influence legislation upon the Pacific Railroad subsidy. It charges, also, that $25,000 were recently divided among the keepers of houses of ill-fame in Washington, who were to coerce, under penalty of exposure, the support by their Congressional patrons of a bill providing for Indian appropriations. If Mrs. Stanton has any evidence to substantiate these grave charges, they exhibit a depth of moral and political degradation in Washington which is astounding.

Change of Destination.

The Louisville COURIER JOURNAL announces that Alexander H. Stephens is going to Washington. He has been going to heaven, according to the papers, for the last twelve months. It is strange that he should now be going to the "other place."—[N. Y. Herald.

SMUGGLING.

Half a Million Worth of Silks Smuggled in a Year by a Single New York Firm.

[From the New York Tribune, 26th.]

Isidore Wolf and Myrtle May, partners in the firm of Wolf & May, importers and commission merchants at No. 473 Broadway (late No. 446 Broadway), were arrested by Deputy Marshal Crowley yesterday for smuggling. Agents of the Customs-House Commissioner Osborn, and committed in default each of twenty thousand dollars bail for examination in U. S. Commissioner Betts's office. Wolf and about sixteen thousand dollars' worth of goods were seized in November last, and Col. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, has been deputed by the Treasury Department to work it up.

The bailiff departed. He went home, took to his bed, and, after an illness of six days, died of typhoid pneumonia on the 4th of March on the brain. It was not maintained on the part of the defense that death resulted from any other cause than the blows inflicted by the angry woman.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but with a recommendation to mercy. This recommendation was most favorably considered by the court, and Justice Willes ordered that she should find two sureties in twenty pounds (about one hundred dollars) each, to keep the peace for twelve months, and that upon so doing she should be discharged. He said, in the course of the trial, that the distraint of the cradle was quite illegal, and, doing so, the woman used no more force than was necessary to resist it; a bailiff might as well distrain a child upon a person's back as a cradle with a child in it, or a horse, upon which a man is riding, cannot be legally distrained, much less a baby's cradle in which the baby lay.

Death of Bishop Thompson.

[From the Wheeling Register, March 23d.]

Bishop Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the Grant House, in this city, yesterday, of typhoid pneumonia. Bishop Thompson was taken sick on his arrival in this city after the adjournment of conference, over which he presided, at Charleston, and the disease which terminated his life, it is thought, was caused by exposure on the trip and at the new capital. He was a man of great acquirements, and one of the most pleasant and gentlemanly we have ever met. He was formerly President of the Ohio Wesleyan College, at Delaware, Ohio, and the news of his death will fill many hearts in Central Ohio with sadness. He was a native of England, we believe, and about sixty-years old at the time of his death. His wife was telegraphed to at Evanston, Ill., where Bishop held the position of President of the college there, and where his family resided; but the news of his sickness failed to reach Mrs Thompson in time to have her with him before he died. His departure was peaceful, and he died with words of hope and cheer upon his lips. All that loving hands and skillful physicians could do was done for him by our citizens, and especially by the members of his own church.

☞ The first Universalist sermon ever preached in this country was delivered at a place near the village of Good Luck, N. J., Sept. 30, 1770, by John Murray, who had been converted from Methodism by the preaching of James Relly, of London. The first regular society of Universalists was organized at Gloucester, Mass., where the centenary celebration will be held next September.

THE CAPTIVE IRISHMAN.

O'Donovan Rossa's Story of his Prison Life—The Celebrated Letter Published in "La Marseillaise."

[From the London Telegraph.]

The following is the text of the letter said to be written by the self-convict O'Donovan Rossa, published in our Paris correspondent, and published in La Marseillaise of Tuesday last:

"I have told you of the hypocrisy of these English masters, who, after having placed me in a position that compelled me to rest upon my knees and elbows in order to take my food, half starved me, deprived me of light, and gave me chains and a Bible. I make

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close. A. M.	Close. P. M.	Mail	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.
	1:30	Eastern Mail	7:00	4:00
9:15	2:15	Eastern Mail		
	2:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:00	1:00
9:15	2:30	Short Line	7:00	
	2:30	St Louis Mail	7:00	1:00
	12:00	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:30	4:00
	2:30	Memphis, Elm, Clarksville & N. O. Mail	9:00	10:30
	11:00	Nash. Chattanooga, &c., M'l		10:30
	12:00	Lebanon &Rich. Branch Mail		2:30
	12:00	Bardstown Br'h M'l	9:00	
	1:00	Lex. & Frank't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:00	12:00	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail	6:00	
	2:00	Louis. and Frankf. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:00	New Albany & Jeff. Mail		1:00
	12:00	Shelbyville Mail		2:30
	12:00	Mail	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:30	Taylorsville Stage		12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington "		12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet's Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Captain General De Rodas arrived at Puerto Principe on the 23d, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

Tom Higgins, a brakeman on the Connellsville, Penn., railroad, was thrown from the cars Saturday, and died yesterday.

Thomas Gorman, manufacturer of friction matches, at Westville, Connecticut, shot his wife fatally yesterday. He was arrested.

A boy named Daniel Whalen, aged eleven years, was run over and killed by a train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, at Allegheny City, yesterday afternoon.

A citizens' convention at Columbus, Ohio, was held Saturday afternoon, which nominated a full city and township ticket in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. It was participated in by prominent Democrats and Republicans.

A fire at Sandusky, Ohio, last night destroyed M. Carroll's grocery, Rutter & Rubo's cigar manufactory, John Bacher's saloon, and badly damaged M. Heck's stove and tin store and Louis Gilbert's saloon and residence. Loss $35,000—partially insured in Eastern companies.

A fire at Maumee City, Ohio, yesterday morning, destroyed the Washington woolen mills. Loss to the building, machinery and stock $60,000. Insurance: Imperial, London, $15,000; Home, New York, $10,000; Home, New Haven, 10,000; Hartford, 3,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The schooner Gertie Lewis, which arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Nassau, reports that the steamer Salvador, seized by the authorities of Nassau for a breach of the passenger act, had been condemned and sold, and bought by the government authorities for £1,000. The Lewis brought five Cubans of the Lillan expedition.

The works of Walton & Wood, mowing and reaping machines, at Troy, N. Y., were partially destroyed by fire yesterday; loss $400,000; insurance $245,000. Temporary buildings will be erected at once, which, together with the Caledonia Mills, belonging to the same company, which are unharmed, will enable them to fill their agreements promptly.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE circus comes next week.

THE new police are to be elected to-day.

THE Coroner held four inquests yesterday.

THE County Court, Hon. W. B. Hoke, judge, meets this morning.

CAPT. W. P. CAMPBELL, of Arkansas, is at the Louisville Hotel.

MRS. FELICIA G. PORTER, of Nashville, is on a visit to this city.

A COLORED temperance society is about to be organized in this city.

THE skating rink will be open this afternoon from two until six o'clock.

THE Moriacchi troupe passed through the city yesterday on their way to New Orleans.

Two large droves of hogs passed through Third street yesterday afternoon on route East.

THERE was a large audience to hear Rev. Dr Heywood's lecture on "Future Punishments" last evening.

THE sales of real estate by Marshal Welman, of the Chancery Court, take place at the court-house door this morning.

OSBORNE'S pictorial tableaux of the Holy Bible commence at Masonic Hall on Wednesday, and continue four evenings.

THE funeral of Mr. Matt. Hunt, who died suddenly while on a visit to Memphis, took place from the residence of Mrs. Vetter, on Gray street, yesterday afternoon.

A LITTLE girl wandering about the streets, was found by officer Slckhorn last night, who said she was lost. Mr. Slckhorn took her to his home, No. 402 Washington street.

FREIGHT train No. 18, on the Short-line railroad, ran off the track near Walton station, yesterday morning. No serious damage was sustained, as the train arrived nearly on time.

THERE are 7,500 feet of new hose at the Central Station that was purchased lately by the city for the use of the Fire Department, which is lying idle for want of suitable couplings.

WALTER McGLASSEN, for stealing, and M. Gruel and Ed. Kennedy, for looking through the bottom of too many whisky glasses, took up their quarters at the First-street station-house last night.

SOME burglars entered the store of C. C. Spencer & Co. on Saturday night, but did not succeed in getting hold of any valuables that were portable. They attempted to get into the safe, but failed.

JOHN WARD, Henry Helms and Henry Brigham amused themselves by fighting in the alley between Third and Fourth and Market and Jefferson streets yesterday morning. They were promptly arrested by the police.

THE Rev. J. A. Henderson, of this city, has in the press of Messrs. John P. Morton & Co. a volume of characteristic sermons, by eminent Methodist divines, preached at various times and upon various topics. It can hardly fail to prove a valuable acquisition to the religious literature of the period.

THE Mayor requests that all persons holding city warrants will send to his office a memorandum of the same, giving the number and amount of each warrant, with its date, and stating, as far as possible, whether it was issued on account of "old liabilities" or otherwise. See his advertisement elsewhere.

THE names of seven dead men were read at St. Patrick's Church yesterday for the prayers of the church. The Catholics, believing in a temporary punishment after death for venial sins, and that the prayers of the living members of the church are beneficial to those in purgatory, adopt the pious custom of praying for their deceased members.

AN intoxicated youth by the name of Joe Purcell created a sensation on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by attempting to shoot himself. The ball missed him, and the only thing regretted by his parents and the locality in general was that it did not take effect. Joe is said to be a very bad eighteen-year-old.

A Mysterious Death.

Coroner Shadburne yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young man by the name of John S. Fitzpatrick, at the residence of Wm. Thompson, No. 236, Green street, between Sixth and Seventh. Fitzpatrick, it appears, worked for Thompson in a carpenter shop belonging to the latter. On Saturday night he came to Thompson's house somewhat under the influence of liquor, and, not wishing to go home in that condition, asked for a bed, which was given him. He retired in apparent good health, but, on going to his room yesterday morning, Mr. Thompson found him dead. Fitzpatrick is said to have been a very nice young man. This is the Coroner's inquest:

INQUEST No. 54—Held on March 27, at 236 Green street, between Seventh and Eighth, on the body of John S. Fitzgerald. Verdict of the jury: That the said Fitzgerald came to his death on the night of the 26th of March, from causes unknown to the jury.
R. A. SHADBURNE, C. J. C.

Run Over by a Dray and Killed.

A man named John Howe was run over and killed by a dray on Saturday afternoon. He was going home with his dray, and, when between Seventh and Eighth streets, fell off, the wheels passing over his abdomen, inflicting internal injuries from which he died within four hours afterward. He leaves a wife and two children in needful circumstances. They live at 377 Chestnut street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The following is a copy of the inquest:

INQUEST No. 53.—Taken at the house of John Howe, No. 377 Chestnut street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, March 26, 1870, upon the body of John Howe. Verdict of the jury: That the deceased came to his death by falling from and being run over by the dray he was driving, as we believe from the evidence.
R. A. SHADBURNE,
Coroner Jefferson County.

Death from Lockjaw.

About two weeks since a man by the name of Pat. Creeley, who worked in the ramming pit at Dennis Long's foundery, accidentally stepped upon a nail with such force as to drive it through the boot into his foot. He experienced severe pain for a short time, which was soon over. Creeley put on his boot and resumed work. On Monday last the foot began to inflame, which caused him to relinquish work and go home. The foot got worse and worse until Saturday morning, when lockjaw set in, and, after suffering the most intense agony, died on Saturday night. His remains were escorted to the mailboat yesterday by a number of friends, and were forwarded to Cincinnati, where his relatives live.

FREE TRADE.

The Meeting at the Board of Trade Last Saturday Night.

A LEAGUE ORGANIZED.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the friends of free trade in Louisville were late in arriving at the Board of Trade rooms Saturday night, and the attendance was not large, but still, considering the weather, the meeting was respectable in point of numbers and ability.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. L. N. Dembitz to the chair.

Mr. Dembitz, upon taking the chair, explained the objects of the meeting briefly but lucidly.

At the close of Mr. Dembitz's remarks, Mr. B. R. Zantzinger was chosen secretary.

Mr. A. R. Cooper offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The unsettled and complicated condition of our national finances, and the general depression of business, constitutes a subject which demands careful study, and one upon which it is of the first importance that there should be wise legislation and economical administration; and whereas, one branch of this grave subject, namely, our system of impost duties, has become a prominent matter of discussion both in and out of Congress, and seems destined to become, sooner or later, a leading element in practical politics in the shape of a conflict between the theories of "protection" and free trade; and whereas, the American Free Trade League, an organization born of the circumstances of the present situation and inviting the co-operation of the like-minded in all parts of the country, to aid in promoting the principles of free trade as opposed to those of restriction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has fully arrived for the friends of revenue reform in this city to make public expression of their views upon the tariff question, and to this end we do hereby constitute ourselves a branch of the said league, and pledge ourselves to contribute to the development in this section, of an active public sentiment in favor of the abrogation of the existing tariff, and the establishment of a tariff for revenue alone, by which means we hope to be able to influence the course of our representatives in Congress, and to secure hereafter the election to that body of such men only as have duly considered the momentous question, and who will exert themselves, both by vote and speech, to bring about a change of the tariff in the interests of commercial freedom.

Resolved, That, while recognizing the necessity, owing to the existence of an enormous national debt, of maintaining, for sometime to come, an equitable and rational system of impost duties, as a legitimate means of obtaining revenue for the support of the Government, we, nevertheless, firmly and strenuously insist that such duties should be levied with a distinct view to revenue, and to revenue only, believing that all taxation, based on any other principle, and for any other purpose, is unconstitutional, unjust, and inimical to the interest of labor and trade.

Resolved, That we condemn and oppose the existing tariff as wrong in principle, complicated in structure, iniquitous in many of its provisions, and fearfully and needlessly burdensome in its effects. Under it we have law-created monopolies, sinister interests are developed and fostered, capital and labor are inveigled into branches of industry in which they never would have embarked of their own accord, smuggling has been reared into a system, and the lobby made a national institution. It requires for execution an army of officials, thus entailing a needless expense upon the people, and by the temptations it offers to dishonest men the doors are thrown wide open to bribery, corruption and fraud. By discriminating in favor of special interests, it has brought destruction to other interests equally important, as, for instance, ship-building, and as a consequence our once flourishing mercantile marine has well-nigh disappeared from the seas, while our vast carrying trade has fallen into the hands of foreigners. It has greatly diminished our export trade in domestic manufactures, rendered many lines of agriculture unprofitable, and lays the heavy hand of restriction upon almost every branch of industry, commerce and trade.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all bounties, subsidies, drawbacks and other compensating devices, holding that those undertakings which cannot stand alone ought not to be sustained at the public expense, and that if any interest has been crippled by the operation of the tariff as adjusted that the true and obvious remedy consists in repealing the injurious laws, not in applying the proceeds of a just and legitimate tax to repair the damage which has been done by an unjust one; and that moreover such legislation can only aggravate existing evils.

Resolved, That our present vicious and ruinous tariff should be repealed without delay, and one greatly more simple and just established in its place; and that the reform should proceed on the principle, first, that "no duty should be imposed on any article above the lowest rate that will yield the largest amount of revenue; second, that the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries; third, that the duty should be so imposed as to operate equally throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section;" fourth, that the fewest number of articles should be taxed consistent with the needs of the Treasury.

Resolved, That we testify our appreciation of the invaluable service which has been rendered to the cause of revenue reform, and the progress of sound views upon matters of political economy, by the elaborate and philosophical reports of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. David A. Wells.

The resolutions elicited some remarks of approval from A. O. Brannin, Esq., and were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Harris offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That to perfect this organization the officers consist of a President, a Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, the two last offices to be held by the same person.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harris nominated Mr. A. O. Brannin for President.

Pending the nomination, the following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, hereby agree to unite in an organization known as the Free Trade League, of Louisville, whose object is the dissemination of information on the subject of free trade throughout the West, with the view of enlightening and in forming public opinion and influencing national legislation.

The resolution was signed by all present.

Mr. A. O. Brannin was unanimously elected, and, upon taking the chair, in a few felicitous remarks thanked the meeting for the honor conferred.

Mr. Dembitz was nominated and elected Vice President.

Mr. A. R. Cooper was nominated and elected Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion, it was voted that the League will furnish a hall for the accommodation of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, who will lecture upon free trade in this city on the second Tuesday in April, and that a committee be appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

The chair appointed Mr. Booth, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Cooper on that committee.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Humphrey, Dembitz, and Fox, to draft a constitution for the League.

On motion, it was voted when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet next Saturday evening for the purpose of receiving reports of committees.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WESTERN PORTS OF ENTRY.

A Movement to Ignore the Claims of Louisville—Letter from Hon. J. P. Knott.

On the 6th of January last, at a meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade, a bill, which had been prepared and which was to be submitted to Congress creating certain Western cities ports of entry, was submitted and fully indorsed. This bill, as presented to the Board of Trade, was published in the COURIER-JOURNAL at the time.

Section 4 reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the privileges of this act shall extend to all ports of entry now established or hereafter to be established, and to the ports of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; and Louisville, in the State of Kentucky."

It would seem from the following letter, received by a prominent merchant in this city, yesterday, from Hon. J. P. Knott, that some influences have been in operation which have placed Louisville in the back ground:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: My attention has just been called to the fact that the Committee of Commerce are prepared to report a bill constituting, among others, the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Evansville ports of entry, while they ignore the existence of such a village as Louisville altogether. Your immediate representative, Mr. Winchester, being absent on account of sickness, I shall, if I can obtain the floor for that purpose, move to amend by inserting the city of Louisville; and, in order to sustain such an amendment, should I get the opportunity to offer it, I wish you would supply me with such statistics as will show the commercial importance of that city. If you have not them at hand, you may be able to procure them from the President of the Board of Trade. Send them as soon as possible.

Your friend, J. P. KNOTT.

Mr. Maynard, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has, we are informed, furnished Mr. Knott with the necessary documents, and we are confident that Louisville will be permitted to occupy her justly merited prominence among the trade centers of the West.

A LONELY DEATH.

The Room of a Missing Man Broken Open and his Body Found.

A man, named John Lusher, who has been missing since Friday, was found dead in his room, on Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston, yesterday morning. The deceased was a single man, and lived there all alone. He owned a grocery at the same place, with which he was doing a good business. On Friday it was found closed without any notice or reason. The brother of the deceased came during the day and found it so, but thought his brother had only stepped out a few minutes, and, not knowing that it had been closed all day, left, thinking nothing of the matter. On yesterday he received information that his brother had mysteriously disappeared, and, going to his room, forced his way in, when he found the brother lying dead upon the bed. The Coroner was summoned and held an inquest, of which the following is a copy:

INQUEST No. 53—Taken at the house of John Lusher, No. 125 Jefferson street, between Preston and Floyd, March 27th, 1870, upon the body of John Lusher. Verdict of the jury: That he came to his death by and from mania-potu, as we believe from the evidence. R. A. SHADBURNE, C. J. C.

Base Ball.

The probabilities are that base ball during the coming season will go far ahead of last year. The feature will be the championship tournament, which is to be held during an entire week in August, on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn. The Red Stockings, Mutuals, Atlantics, Chicagos, Unions, Eckfords, and Athletics will contest the championship. The series of games to be played during this eventful week will be the most remarkable ever engaged in on any ball-field, and will probably attract an immense crowd of spectators from all parts of the Union. Such a combination of first-class players, too, as will here tussle for the honors, has never been seen in the field. It will be a sight well worth seeing, and one that no genuine lover of base ball would willingly miss. We doubt if the Capitoline Grounds can hold all who will be attracted to witness these exciting games.

The Opera House.

"Set in Gold, or The One Bright Spot," the new play by Mr. Harry Watkins, will be produced to-night for the first time in this city, the author and his accomplished wife, Mrs. Rose Watkins, appearing in the two principal characters, supported by the full strength of the company.

THE HAYDON FIRE.

Recapitulation of the Testimony on the Late Trial.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the interests of justice, as well as in the interests of friendship, we beg insertion for these few remarks, recapitulatory of the evidence adduced on the trial of Mr. Michael Haydon. The main facts are before the public through your columns, as reported during the progress of the trial; but as many have doubtless seen only a portion of the proof, and as the trial was mainly sought by the friends of Mr. Haydon, with a view to his full exculpation in the eyes of the public, we are anxious that the testimony in its leading features should appear altogether, so as to make manifest the unbroken chain of facts which not only clear Mr. Haydon in the eyes of the law, but place him, even before the most censorious, like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion." For this purpose we will relate the facts sworn to by the many witnesses in the order of their occurrence, as before the fire—during the fire—after the fire.

BEFORE THE FIRE.

Several witnesses sworn—The store belongs to Mr. Thomas Haydon and his two sons, Edward and Michael. Mr. Thomas Haydon does business with D. H. Davies & Co., on Main street. He does nothing in the store of Haydon Bros. & Co. except to exercise a supervision over their accounts and direct them by his advice. He is frequently absent on business from the city—every week, or oftener; was away in Lexington about money matters since the day before the fire. Edward Haydon (twenty-one years of age) and his brother Michael (eighteen years of age), the accused, manage the business of Haydon, Bros. & Co. Edward was away in New York buying goods for the spring trade; had been there for some time.

G. B. Sherman sworn—Am agent of the People's and Merchants' Dispatch Freight lines. Haydon Bros. & Co. received goods by our line before and on the day of the fire. There are some in our office for them now and more coming on.

Mr. Lorenz, Mr. Burke, Mr. Quillan and Mr. Baxter sworn—It is the constant custom of the employers, and sometimes of a few of the clerks, to return to the store after supper when anything is to be done with the books or the goods; had been marking off newly-arrived goods for some time at nights, not having time during the day; often stay there until 12 or 1 o'clock at night.

Charles R. Warren sworn—I swept out the store the night before the fire. A can or vessel of coal oil could not be there anywhere without my knowledge. I know there was not any in the cellar. We never use it in the store.

Several employes of the store sworn—We shut up about 6:30 the evening of the fire.

Quinlan and Baxter sworn—Mr. Haydon took supper at home a little before 7 o'clock. After awhile he went back to the store to work.

C. L. Lorenz sworn—Am book-keeper, cashier and examiner at Haydon Bros. & Co.'s store; took my sister to a rehearsal at Beck's Hall; came back to the store. I met Haydon at the door and we went in together. I read by the stove until twenty minutes before 10 o'clock, and he was engaged writing. I left at that time, because I wanted to be at Beck's Hall to meet my sister at 10 o'clock. There was no smell of coal oil. We left the store together. Haydon was going to the postoffice to mail his letters and come back to the store.

N. G. Rogers sworn—Am junior partner of the firm of Rogers & Son, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth; saw Mr. Haydon leave and lock his store just after the bells struck 10 o'clock. He passed down by me on the sidewalk and we spoke to each other. He did not smell of coal oil. He passed down towards his home.

Baxter—Haydon came home and went to bed a little after 10 o'clock. He was talking to me both before and after going to bed, as we room next each other, with the door open from one room to the other. Mr. Quinlan is my bedfellow.

Quinlan—The same testimony—Also: I called by the store at 8 o'clock and saw Charley Lorenz and Haydon there. He was writing.

Baxter and Quinlan—He did not smell of coal oil when he came in, nor wash his hands. He went to bed and staid there until we were roused by Mr. Ross telling us that the store was on fire.

George W. Hancock sworn—I, with two policemen, were watching for thieves in the house adjoining Mr. Haydon's, from 10½ o'clock. Nobody could have passed into or out of Mr. Haydon's house or yard without our knowledge, and nobody did. Our vigilance extended to Mr. Haydon's premises, though our business was of a private nature and had nothing to do with them.

THE INCENDIARY AT WORK.

T. H. Baggs sworn—Am employed in the dry goods store of W. H. Andrews, which adjoins Haydon Bros. & Co., on the east. I sleep over the store. At 15 minutes after 11 o'clock I heard some person or persons walking about in Haydon's store. The noise was so great that it waked me up. The noise was very plain and distinct. Was busy in our store until 11 o'clock, marking and unpacking goods. A few minutes after the noise I heard the cry of fire upon the street.

THE FIRE.

J. H. Ross sworn—Am a photographer doing business on Fourth street; reached Haydon Bros. & Co.'s about three or four minutes before the fire-alarm struck. It was twenty-five or thirty minutes before twelve o'clock; ran down to Haydon's house on Jefferson and Fourteenth streets and rang the bell violently. Presently Michael Haydon raised up the window and said, "What's the matter, Ross, what's the matter?" when I told him the store was on fire. He uttered an exclamation of surprise, dropped the window, and, after a few minutes, Baxter and he and I ran back to the store together. It was about 12 o'clock when I rang Mr. H.'s door-bell.

Bart Justa sworn—Am a police officer; ran to the fire on Friday night and assisted the others in removing the goods. I found some of them saturated with coal oil; found saturated cotton stuffed into the shelving in several places. The fire originated up stairs; there was none down stairs. When Mr. Haydon came to the store we arrested him. I then took him behind the counter and rubbed his hand on the shelving and asked him what that was. He said it smelled like coal oil. I would not rub a man's hand in blood when arresting him for murder. Heard nothing of the proposition by the insurance companies to withdraw the prosecution, if Haydon would withdraw his claim for insurance.

Henry Bruder, policeman, sworn—Same as above, mainly. Also, we agreed (Justa and I) to arrest Haydon before he came to the store. Didn't agree to rub coal oil on him. Do not think Mr. Justa would do such a thing as smear coal oil on Mr. Haydon's hand. On taking him to jail, we found coal oil on his hand. I examined only one hand; not both.

Will. G. Baird, law student, sworn—The oil was so thick I could scoop it up with my hands.

Several witnesses sworn—It was impossible to put the oil there without getting it all over hands and clothes. Haydon wore the same clothes he did when arrested and does now on trial. There was no vessel in which coal oil could be held anywhere about after the fire.

Others—The easiest way of entering the store was from the roof, by climbing up. The key of the back door was on the inside always, and never taken home. When the fire was discovered, the back door was opened.

AFTER THE FIRE.

By the evidence thus closely linked we have not for more than five minutes lost sight of Michael Haydon from six o'clock on that evening until he was, without warrant or affidavit, locked in jail, because his store was burned by some designing demon who took advantage of one of the frequent absences of his father and elder brother to work this foul deed. We have not seen him for a moment during that time without some witness of his actions. We trace him home to bed, and, by Mr. Hancock's testimony, keep him there after 10 o'clock, while at a quarter past eleven the real incendiary is hastily spreading his combustibles in his store, over a mile from where his victim was beginning, to doze and dream of new arrivals of fresh spring goods. Startled from such a sleep to find his store in flames, running with headlong speed all that distance—having coal oil in his store—his hand rubbed into it by one policeman, and then smelled by another, inside the gates of a jail, arrested for arson, without the advice of his father to guide him, a boy of eighteen years must have felt, to say the least, "a little alloverish." It was not until he had the advice of older heads than his own that he could even collect his thoughts sufficiently to ask his trial to be put off until his father and brother should have time to return to the city.

From the beginning it was clear there was no shadow of ground on which to hang a charge of prosecution, but his friends were anxious to have the matter sifted, as well in order to set the young man's character right before the world as to gain by the investigation some clue to the real perpetrator of the deed. The first object we feel has been fully gained; but, lest we should defeat the ends of justice by indiscreet publicity, we shall not say more than that this investigation may not probably be the last in which the grand jury will be ignored for this offense. The real culprit may soon claim a portion of the public attention.

THE MODUS ET ANIMUS DELICTI.

The manner in which the store was burned was evidently by entering on the second story from the rear, setting fire to it and leaving the traces of incendiarism on the first floor, so as to cast suspicion on the proprietors, and then make an exit by the back door, in which the key still was. The object was, evidently, not to destroy the store, for the touch of a match to the lower floor would have destroyed it and the traces of the felon's hand also; but what was the object? Was it hate of the owner's family, who were conscious of no enemies, or was it some personal spite to a pure-lived boy, who came so near losing his property, his reputation and his liberty? Time unravels many things. This is not an unlikely one of the many. Le us wait awhile.
AMICUS.

Sudden Death.

William Coats, a colored man who lived with his mother at No. 165 West Walnut street, was found dead in his bed about six o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been complaining several days, and yesterday morning called on a physician, who gave him a dose of salts. Coats took them, and at noon felt better. In the afternoon the family went to church, and when they returned found him dead. The following inquest was held:

INQUEST No. 55.—Held at 165 West Walnut street, March 27th, on the body of William Coats, colored. Verdict of the jury: That the said William Coats came to his death from heart disease. R. A. SHADBURNE,
Coroner Jefferson County.

Important to Liquor Dealers.

Judge Ballard, of the United States Court, has rendered a decision, after hearing a full argument on the question, the importance of which will be understood by liquor dealers and others interested. It is, "that the adding of spirits of the same quality and kind to other spirits, in an original package, which package was properly bonded and stamped, and which spirits had paid the tax, and had been removed from a branded warehouse, according to law, was not a change of package, as defined in section 47 of the act of July 20th, 1868."

CITY FEATURES.

Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company.

By the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the home office of this company has been permanently located in this city, where its efficient President, General John W. Finnell, will hereafter reside. The Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company has been organized now nearly three years, and has been in every way a grand success. It has been managed with consummate skill and judgment, has built up a large and profitable business, and is one of the safest and most reliable companies in existence. It is the first company that deposited $100,000 with the State Auditor as security for its policy-holders. It deserves its success, and we doubt not that its location here will largely increase its business.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

The Mason and Hamlin Organ Company have just issued what they term a Testimony Circular, which is certainly remarkable as presenting such an amount of testimony to the excellence of their instruments. It contains six large newspaper pages, closely printed, and thus includes as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. Nearly one thousand persons, most of them experts in the matter, testify to the rare excellence of the cabinet organs made by this company. The character of the testimony is, indeed, quite as remarkable as its quantity. Nearly all the most prominent musicians in the country are quoted. The principal organists, pianists and teachers of chief American cities are among those who say that these are the best among instruments of the class. A number of well known European artists testify to the same effect. Extracts are given from Paris and London papers which admit that these organs are superior to those of European make. American newspapers are equally emphatic. But what is perhaps even more satisfactory, is the testimony of hundreds who have these organs in use, as to their working qualities. After looking over such a mass of testimony, one cannot well doubt that the reputation of this company is richly deserved. By sending his address to the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, 154 Tremont street, Boston, or 596 Broadway, New York, any one can have a copy of this circular sent him gratuitously, postage paid.—[New York Evangelist.

To-Night

Golladay's thirty-third drawing takes place at Bowling Green, Ky.; capital prize $1,000. Tickets only one dollar, or six for five dollars. Tickets sold until 8 p. m. at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner of Third and Jefferson.

Croquet!

at manufacturers' prices, at Sues' Varieties.

☞ For beautiful photographs, porcelains, ferreotypes, &c., go to Webster's gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ Golladay's thirty-third drawing will take place to-night. Capital prize $1,000 in cash. Second prize, house and lot—$1,000; third, piano —$600; 447 other prizes from $5 to $500. Tickets $1, or six for $5. For sale by W. S. Glore. A complete statement will be received by telegraph and published in to-morrow's paper.

The Trade Palace.

Mr. Neal, of the Trade Palace, has eclipsed all competitors in his line, and has as fine and complete a stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods as can be found outside of New York or Paris. A review of his large and beautiful assortment will please the most fastidious. Besides an endless variety of elegant ties, underwear, etc., he keeps fine shirts, of which he makes a specialty, and guarantees incomparable in price and quality. Don't fail to examine his goods.

Baby Buggies!

at manufacturers' prices, at Sues' Varieties.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their spring stocks to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

A BUXOM LAWYERESS.

Miss L. Barkalo Becomes a Member of the St. Louis Bar.

[From the St. Louis Times, 26th.]

The strong-minded women who have been incessantly laboring for years to secure a recognition of their rights are in a measure reaping their reward. The State Senate gave them an engrossing clerk, and the board of water commissioners recently added Miss Clapp to its staff as a clerk in the water rates office. Long before this the Government acknowledged their claims by appointing two ladies—one of them Miss Redelia Bates (Mrs. Dr. Fischer)—a notary public. Yesterday Judge Knight traveled a long distance in the path of progress by issuing a license as a practising lawyer of the St. Louis bar to Miss L. Barkalo, a student of the St. Louis Law School. This, we are pretty reliably informed, is the first instance of this kind that has occurred in this country, which is undoubtedly the most progressive of all civilized nations in its treatment of the woman question. The Missouri female suffragists should certainly take encouragement in the success of their colaborer. Miss Barkalo is a native of Brooklyn, New York—as was Miss Bates—and is a woman of more than ordinary ability. Two years ago, after having read Blackstone and other elementary law books, she made application for admission as a student at Columbia College, New York, where she was promptly and peremptorily refused. Nothing daunted, however, she came out West and settled in St. Louis, where she was admitted without difficulty to the St. Louis Law School. For eighteen months she has been assiduously devoting her energies to the study of the science, and her fellow students all agree in declaring her by far the brightest member of the class. That there is no question of her ability was clearly shown yesterday at the examination, where she promptly and correctly answered every question propounded to her. Judge Knight, although overflowing with gallantry, gave the lady no quarter. The most abstruse and erudite questions were propounded to the applicant, but not once did the wise judge catch the fair student tripping.

Miss Barkalo is about twenty-two years of age, of a buxom figure, amiable and really intelligent face, and a large and expressive eye. (This is a figure of speech—she has two.) She is now a member of the St. Louis bar, and considerable interest is manifested to witness her maiden effort.

The Penalties of Great Wealth.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1870.

EDITOR TIMES:—I find the following paragraph going the rounds of the press:

"The 'Fat Contributor' has made $10,000 out of his lectures this winter. He would have made more if he could have lectured and tended door at the same time."

Where the paragraph originated I know not, but it has caused me a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Aside from the clamor of creditors which it has raised about my ears, I am besieged with begging letters from all sections of the country. I never realized before the penalties and vexations attending the possession of great wealth. Every mail brings appeals from a horde of needy applicants imploring me to give, declaring that I could not possibly miss the insignificant amount they ask out of the wealth I have amassed. I have been compelled to employ a secretary to open and read my letters, for if I undertook to do it myself I would have little time for anything else. Every night I make a bonfire of the letters accumulated during the day, in a vacant lot at the rear of my house, and the illumination may be seen for miles away. One writer, hovering on the brink of the grave, could die happy if I would send him money to defray his funeral expenses. Though failing rapidly, he says he will try to hold out until he hears from me. If he does, he will live forever. Another man could get married if I would send him twenty dollars. That man will thank me some day that I didn't send it. One wants me to pay for a memorial window in a church in Alaska. Another solicits a contribution toward building a monument to deceased sutlers. A man in Pen-Yan is ready to name a bull-headed canal-boat after me if I will furnish an outfit; and a correspondent wants aid in founding a pious soup-house among the walruses, admonishing me that I can take none of my great wealth with me when I die, adding that it is easier for a needle to enter the eye of a camel than it is to "go through" a rich man, or words to that effect. Some of these beggars, finding their appeal disregarded, write again abusing me roundly. They call me a mean, contemptible miser—a hardened old skin-flint. They say I "grind the face of the poor" (a low fling at my poor audiences, I suppose), and assert that I would filch the composing nickel from the ophthalmic membrane of a departed contraband. Then comes the threatening letter; one tells me, in case of refusal, to "beware!" another to "be d—d." I am followed home at night, and quite afraid to venture out after dark, all on account of that confounded paragraph. I want you to correct it; say that instead of making ten thousand dollars, I ran behind that amount—say I made it, but lost it on gold—got robbed —say anything to stop this avalanche of letters.

Yours, truly,
"FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

William Tecumseh Sherman's Pathos.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Inasmuch as he writes frankly and vigorously, we are not sorry that Gen. Sherman seizes every opportunity to write and publish letters; but it would be better for his reputation if he indulged more in facts and less in pathos. We have his ideas this morning on the massacre of the Piegans in a long letter to General Sheridan, and on the proposed slaughter of the useless army officers in another, still longer, to Senator Wilson. He defends Col. Baker, but what he says affects but little the real issue; it does not lessen the responsibility for that outrage, nor render unnecessary the inquiry which is to be or ought to be made into the violation of the Indian policy of the President and the country. He tells Senator Wilson that it will greatly humiliate the officers of the army to be reduced, as the House bill contemplates, in rank or pay; but this is not an argument which ought to prevent the passage of the bill. This is not a matter of feeling, but finance; the other is a matter of feeling and one also of national principle and policy.

Seizure of Whisky.

The Collector of Internal Revenue lately seized ten barrels of corn whisky, made in Ohio, shipped by Dinsmore, of Cincinnati, and found in the possession of Virden, Davis & Co., of this city. The seizure was made on account of the barrels not having been branded and stamped as required by law. The twenty barrels of cologne spirits found in the possession of Shrodt & Coldeway, which had been shipped by Bevis & Co., of Cincinnati, and detained on Friday last, were seized on Saturday.

Hints for April.

[From the Western Ruralist.]

ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN.—This is the last of the spring months in this latitude and south of it that transplanting can be performed with safety, except by extraordinary care in shading and mulching, processes too costly to be indulged in unless in amateur practice or to introduce rare or new varieties. During the early part of April, and sometimes until the middle, when the wood buds begin to expand and elongate, the cherry, peach, apricot, plum, apple and pear may be transplanted with less danger of destroying the vital principle by removal than at any other season of the year, it being very improbable that extreme cold or extreme drouth, the most pregnant sources of danger to transplanted trees, will occur at the beginning of the growing season. It should, however, be borne in mind that, even with its risks, earlier planting has some advantages. A few feeble trees may perish, but those surviving will have formed healthy rings of callus around the points of roots cut in preparing for removal and will be ready to grow, and will moreover throw out stronger annual shoots and more of them with similar culture and in like soil. It will be found as a general rule that trees dwarfed or brought to a stand-still in growth by transplanting are such as have made but little annual growth during the first season after removal. There is a compensating action between the smaller roots or feeders and the annual shoots. If the latter are short and spindling or wire-like the better way to excite active growth is to see that the soil is in good heart or manure and mulch around the trees and at the same time reduce the number of shoots or branches until the count is so small that the young roots can convey food to them in plenty and thus excite vigorous growth. In the peach more especially the number of shoots may often be reduced to one upright growing leader with the best results.

Raspberries, currants and gooseberries may now be planted, and the hardy raspberries of the black-cap class should be cut back to about four feet, and if grown in hills a stake should be driven beside the pruned bushes and they made fast to the stake with long willow branches or other material. Treated thus, with timely pruning, each hill will become a mass of branches and foliage three feet in diameter, the whole exterior dotted with clusters of berries. Antwerps and other varieties of that type require for this climate protection during winter.

April is a very good time for heading back feeble trees in order to excite more vigorous growth, and where varieties have been cultivated that yield poor crops or fruit of inferior quality. Better varieties may be substituted by inserting grafts of approved sorts, and watching their growth for a year or two, and removing such water-sprouts as would be likely to appropriate that sap which should go to sustain the newly-inserted graft. Some operators change the head of the tree from a bad to a desirable variety by the process of budding, which is more certain in practice than grafting, provided the buds are inserted in time and while the bark on the annual shoots peels freely. Should the fruit-grower adopt the process of budding in preference to that of grafting, it would be well in April to remove the top from such trees except the lower horizontal whirl of branches; thus treated, any number of water-sprouts would spring upon the horizontal whirl of branches not cut off, and these water-sprouts would be in proper condition by July to receive the buds from more desirable varieties, and about the end of July or beginning of August buds should be so distributed among the water-sprouts as would soonest cover the head with bearing branches.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Any of the cabbage family may now be safely planted in the open air, and hotbeds thus emptied may be refilled with cuttings of the sweet potato, which do very well in frames with very little and even without any bottom heat. Sweet potato plants grow very little out of doors until toward the end of May, when the weather has waxed pretty warm, and there is very little gained by having plants ready for the ground before the middle of May.

THE VINEYARD.—Young plants or cuttings of the grape should now be planted out in the open air. Plant in rows where they are designed to be permanently cultivated, each plant furnished with a stake or some means of being kept in a vertical position, and very young plants should be trained to one shoot, and that shoot kept upright, so that the rains may not spatter the leaves until by raising the first year one vigorous shoot it has imparted sufficient vigor to the roots to resist the following winter's cold. Some very fine sorts need this care and watchfulness, as they remain stationary for years until by accident a genial season puts them ahead.

Vines should now be tied to the trellis or stake by ligatures strong enough to resist the force of the wind and the weight of the crop. Of the willow in use for that purpose viminalis is preferable to the common basket willow. The viminalis has smaller and more suitable twigs, which are also more numerous and less brittle.

MOSSES.—Wherever mosses cover the bodies or large branches of trees in the fruit garden or orchard, it will be well to seize any leisure opportunity to apply to such trees, with a mop or brush, any alkali washes that are at hand. The mosses are very hurtful parasites.

The Orchard.

THE FRUIT CROP FOR 1870.—The winter of 1869-70 has been something warmer than the average mean temperature for a series of years. But it has been less fickle in this respect than usual in this climate; so that vegetation, at this writing (the middle of March), cannot be considered forward. The peach and apricot fruit buds, which are the most sensitive to the action of heat of any kinds in the orchard, are somewhat swelled, especially the apricot buds. On the night of the 20th February, the thermometer sunk to three degrees above zero, and killed most of the apricots, smartly sorching the peaches, especially on limbs near the ground, and on very young trees. Except to that extent we think the fruit crop for 1870 is yet unhurt, with the probability of a late bloom, which lessens the danger of killing by spring frosts.

April, in the orchard, should be a busy month. If additions are needed, or missing trees need replanting, we think such work may be done safely during the early part of April. And where pruning has been neglected or postponed, it may still be performed without danger, especially pruning with a design to reinvigorate a tree, in which case the effort should be to encourage the development of wood, and relieve the circulation from the support of too many spurs or fruit buds.

Shortening in outside branches is one way of encouraging wood growth, and leaving water-sprouts on portions of the top with sufficient open space around them to admit light and air is another.

VARIETIES.—To those who cultivate the pear and apple for profit we repeat our advice, that the money-making sorts are those that are good bearers, of good size, ripening in succession and of good appearance; and a fruit that is but moderately good, with these qualities, will pay better than the most delicious without them.

Where non-paying varieties have been planted, and not yet too old and feeble, April will be a good time to cover the top with new and approved varieties by grafting. In this process the very large branches should not be used for grafting, or at least none above two inches in diameter—smaller shoots should be selected, and the selections made so as to furnish a new top as soon as possible. Spring is, perhaps, the best time to attempt the formation of a new top, because if the grafts, from any cause, fail to grow, dormant buds will put forth all over the large branches, and if properly thinned will furnish good-sized shoots which may be budded in July or August, and in the following season those buds will make a growth nearly equal to that of the former year's spring grafts.

The inroads which leaf blight and insects are making upon the orchard are really becoming so serious as to create alarm. We would earnestly entreat those skilled in natural history to examine the fungi which now encircle the young growth of last year on the Prior's red apple, white Doyenne pear and similar fruits, and continue the examination until the leaf disease is developed, watching what connection, if any, exists between the fungus on the branches and that on the leaves. And we think orchardists generally should experiment with lime and alkaline solutions and washes, not forgetting to save the birds and to let the hogs into the orchard as of olden times.
LAWRENCE YOUNG.

A Cat that Died of Grief.

[From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.]

One of those strange events transpired in this city the other day which puzzle the most intelligent, though they furnish an interesting topic for conversation. The late venerable John Childs, who died a few days ago, had an old tomcat which he had petted and fed ever since it was a small kitten, and they had become inseparable companions and much attached to each other. During the last sickness of Mr. Childs, the cat remained in his room nearly all the time, and refused to partake of any food toward the last. On the morning after his death, "Old Tom" appeared determined to enter and remain in the room which contained all that was mortal of his best friend; and it was with difficulty that the animal could be kept out. He persisted in remaining at the door, and moaned there until a member of the family removed the unhappy feline to a department of the cellar, and fastened him in there. On entering the cellar to give poor Tom some food, he was found "stretched out, stark and dead!" How is the death of the cat accounted for? It is an interesting question.

Ho for the West.

There are fifty thousand out of employment in New York city, and hundreds of thousands toiling and sweating their lives away—their children pining in garrets and filthy streets, like flowers in dungeons, for sunlight—pulling the devil by the tail year in and year out, while away in the West and South are millions of acres waiting to be tickled to laugh in plentiful harvests. What infatuation has thus far chained our people to the cities to die poor and leave their children to the charity of the world? Whatever the causes have been, we have no time now to discuss them. The public lands are growing scarcer year by year, and all peoples take advantage of them but the Irish. This must no longer be so. There is something grander in store for us than to be the slops of kitchens and the toilers in factories. We must cut loose from city crime and poverty and drudgery, and go out into the boundless West, and be the pioneers and founders of States and cities, instead of coming in at the eleventh hour to enrich the men of energy and common sense who were pioneers.—[Irish Republic.

☞ A photograph of the large picture of Hamlet in the Royal Gallery at Copenhagen is thus described: The figure is that of a well-formed and apparently tall young man, with light and very long hair, a beard much resembling that of Shakspeare, evidently an "orange tawny beard," and a face of half-inquiring thoughtfulness. He is clad in a close tunic, with sleeves to the wrists, over which is apparently a coat of mail, reaching to the thigh. His boots, reaching to the ankle only, are turned up at the toes, and trimmed at the top with fur. There is a broad lace collar around his neck, and a ribbon with a locket—probably his father's portrait—over all, but thrown back freely from the neck is "my inky cloak." The figure is standing, the right hand resting on his helmet, which is on a table, the left on his sword, the point of which is on the floor.

THE BLACK SUIT.

A Negro Mass Meeting in the Heart of the Blue-grass Country.

SAMBO SHOWS HIS HAND.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

[From the Lexington Gazette, 26th.]

By appointment, a negro by the name of Tucker, who came to this State from Canada, but who now hails from Scott county, made a speech to his fellow-colored citizens in the court-house on Thursday night last, and it was naturally expected he would make a rousing Radical speech.

A friend who heard him tells us that disappointment was depicted in the countenances of all the white Radicals in the house. He said that his object was not to obtain office, but to explain the true situation to the people of his own race and color. He found them a pliable mass in the hands of a swarm of candidates, who were endeavoring to pull the wool over their eyes and cheat them out of all the offices, which he was opposed to. He wanted a fair division, and demanded the offices of jailor and coroner at least, and this was asking little, considering the number of offices to be filled and the great preponderance of colored voters. These two were offices requiring neither scholarship nor social position in the incumbents, and which a negro could fill as well as a white man. He said that it was charged that if negroes were elected they could not give the required security, but he added that there were plenty of rich white Radicals here who would be afraid to refuse to go on their bonds. He told them that the colored men were the backbone of the Radical party in Kentucky, and without their aid the party could accomplish nothing; that the white wing of the party was insignificant, and without the aid of the colored portion they stood no chance of success; that he had attended one of their ward-meetings and was astonished that white men became so familiar with colored men on so short an acquaintance. He concluded by urging his colored friends not to submit nor sell out for a less consideration than the two offices he had named, and to vote for no man in convention unless he had three qualifications—first, complacency; second, honesty; and third, a good moral character. His language was good, as was his grammar, and his delivery was graceful and impressive. He began at Runnymede and ran on down to the Fifteenth amendment, which, by the by, has not been proclaimed yet, and may not be.

THE NEGRO PLATFORM DECLARED.

[From Lexington Observer and Reporter, 26th.]

There was a negro meeting at the court-house in this city last Thursday night, and its proceedings form one of the most significant political signs of the times in this State. The meeting was conducted exclusively by negroes, and they unanimously, decidedly and most emphatically laid down the law to their white Radical brethren, and so plainly and squarely as to admit of no possible misconstruction or misunderstanding.

The sum total of a number of very creditable speeches by the mulatto orators of the occasion amounted to this, viz:

We black Radicals are on a perfect equality with white Radicals.

The negroes in this district hold the balance of power, and will dictate terms to the Radical party to suit themselves. The negroes are strong enough to say, and will say, what shall and what shall not be done in the party. The white Radicals are only camp-followers of the negroe, and hangers-on to their powerful coat-tails.

Negro candidates must and shall have places on the Radical ticket for the August election. Negroes were as well prepared to hold office now as they ever would be, and were fully determined to hold them, and if the white Radicals did not like it they could help themselves the best they could.

The negroes constituted the true Radical party, and they wanted no weak-kneed white Radicals in their party, and they wanted all such to get out at once and give place to white men who would acknowledge straight out their equality with the negro and then act it out.

During the meeting the negroes expressed the most supreme contempt for white Radical office-seekers, who were "honeying them" for their votes. They had a hundred times more respect, they said, for one white Democratic gentleman, who looked upon the negro as an inferior and totally unfit to exercise the right of suffrage, than they had for all such degraded white Radicals. They scorned such men. They were traitors to the white race. They were not even equals of negroes, and they wanted these men to keep away from them and from their meetings. They would vote for Radicals, but not such as they were.

SURPLUS BABIES.

How They are Taken In and Cared For in New York.

[From the New York Sun.]

The weekly meetings of the "Ladies' Foundling Aid Society," at the Home of the Babies in Twelfth street, seem to possess increasing interest and influence from week to week. The two last meetings have been very largely attended. That of yesterday was composed of about seventy-five ladies.

Nothing can exceed the ease and good taste with which these assemblies are conducted. Grace, elegance beauty and fashion can be seen, guided by good sense and the purest benevolence. Punctuality, that politest of virtues, brings the fair charitable enthusiasts to the Foundling Asylum almost simultaneously at 11 a. m., and, upon the tap of the silver bell, with the soft crush and flutter of uppertendom, the silk and velvet robed dames settle to their respective places.

The meeting is always opened with prayer by the Sister Superior, who reads, kneeling, an "Invocation to the Holy Trinity," an "Our Father," and a "Hail Mary." Then follows the minutes of the last evening, read by the Secretary, and a short

ADDRESS BY THE LADY PRESIDENT.

In the course of her remarks yesterday, Mrs. Theband called the attention of the Society to the necessity of visiting the nurses who have the children in charge at their houses, these visits to be made at least fortnightly, when weekly calls were impracticable. This would relieve the Sisters of much anxiety and responsibility.

A motion was made, seconded, and adopted, that the names and addresses of all the nurses be written upon slips of paper, and distributed among the members present for the purpose of visiting. This was promptly attended to, after which the subject of

RAISING FUNDS FOR BUILDING

upon the land granted by the Legislature was freely discussed. Subscriptions, fairs, and theatrical entertainments were all voted necessary, and will probably soon be inaugurated for this purpose. Mrs. James B. Craig, of Brooklyn, accompanied by Mrs. John B. Rutten, was present for the first time at this meeting. She is ever foremost in every good work in the City of Churches, and from the conversation she had with Mrs. Theband we predict the best results in the way of increased finances for the babies.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO BABIES

have been found in the basket crib up to this date; so we can form some idea of how urgent must be the demand for a regular *maison des enfans trouvés*. Thirty children have been taken in during the past week. On one afternoon, about one o'clock, three mothers with babies in their arms arrived simultaneously at the Foundling House door. It was a touching spectacle to witness their tears and last embraces of the little unconscious sleepers, as they deposited them one after the other in the basket. As each baby disappeared within the asylum door, a frantic burst of sorrow would shake the frame of each poor, wretched mother. When the last baby had been taken in, the poor bereaved ones, sobbing bitterly with a grief that refused to be comforted, turned away.

THE NEW FOUNDLING ASYLUM

in contemplation is to be erected on the square bounded by Lexington and Fourth avenues and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets. This location in the course of time will be central, while its contiguity to Central Park and elevated position and extent will render it as healthy as it will be commodious. The house in Twelfth street is of course only a reception house, by no means meeting the demands of the charity undertaken. Yet the admirable manner in which it is conducted shows the entire competency of its managers to sustain a larger institution, such as New York demands.

VISITING DAY.

Tuesday afternoons are set apart as the regular reception days at the asylum, the mornings being given to the meetings of the society. The regular hour for these meetings is at 11 a. m., but during Lent the ladies come a little earlier, and at 12 there is a general movement made for luncheon, or a Lenten dinner; the fair faces under the plumed hats and bonnets looking a little pale and *triste* after their long fast and attendance at early low mass. But pretty women never look so pretty as when engaged in gentle deeds, and if any one doubts the efficacy of devotion as a beautifier, let them visit the Foundling Asylum on Tuesdays and note the contrast between the faces assembled there and those to be seen at any meeting of intellectual, strong-minded, rationalistic women in our city.

A Dead Rascal.

The following is from a sermon on the death of a young man of indifferent position in the social circles of B——, New Hampshire, who came to an early decease by a vigorous but absurdly unequal contest with a party of the Otard family:

"I hev been requested, not to say importuned, toe deliver a funeral discourse on this occasion, and I hev reluctantly consented toe do so. I never heerd any good of the deceased *yit*; and if the friends hev made up their minds that I am about to begin sech a course now they are very *much* mistaken. I estimate, in fact, that this young man now a-layin' before you was about the *wust* man ever permitted, in the onscrutable ways of the divine *peppusses*, toe locate in this vicinity. He was one who I might say allers fell when he was tempted; and he certingly appeared to me toe seek, rather than to avoid, occasions for such temptation.

"Why, my feller Christians, he kep' hosses and run 'em; he kep' cocks and fit 'em; and as toe wimmin, let his widder (who I see a settin' in a front pew) testify." (Here the widow arose, as was the custom when the family of the deceased was alluded to, and, deeming it a complimentary remark, courtesied to the preacher). "In short, after a diligent inquiry intoe the pertickeriers of his kerrikter and conduct while he has resided in this vil'age, I hev com toe the conclusion that about the only good thing that kin be said of him at all is that he was an active member of the engine company, and occasionally good at fires.

"The pall-bearers will now proceed to bear out the corpse, while the choir will sing, as an appropriate hymn, the 33d hymn, 2d book, short metre, four verses, omitting, if you please, the third and fifth stanzas:

"'Believing, we rejoice,
Toe see the cuss removed,'

with the usual Doxology."

☞ The late Lewis Cass, who died worth $2,000,000, made most of his fortune by an investment in a farm of two hundred acres in the then village of Detroit, which he bought for $12,000. The "farm" became one of the most valuable parts of the city of Detroit.

Rochefort and His Salts.

The Paris Figaro relates the following anecdote of Rochefort: "Being of a refractory temperament and subject to violent emotions, Henri Rochefort always needs to carry in his pocket a bottle of those salts with which he seasons his articles, in order to remedy his corporeal weaknesses. While on the staff of our journal he frequently passed his afternoon at an auction room, and one day entered into competition with a well-known amateur for an old Egyptian helmet, not worth fifteen francs. The bidding advanced rapidly, and, as bid succeeded bid, our ex-coadjutor grew more and more excited, and finally, seeing the ardently-desired helmet slipping from him, he gasped 'Six hundred and seventy francs!' 'Six hundred and seventy-five!' cried his antagonist. A mist passed over the unfortunate editor's eyes, and he fell fainting almost under the auctioneer's desk. Nevertheless, after inhaling some salts charitably afforded by a looker-on, he regained sufficient strength to murmur 'Six hundred and seventy-five and a half!' Conquered by such remarkable tenacity, and fearful of the consequences were he to pursue the contest further, his adversary retired, leaving Rochefort in undisturbed possession of the coveted antiquity."

An Extraordinary Winter.

The winter of 1740 is described in an old book quoted by a German paper as very terrible. This work, "Brockes' Contentment in God," thus speaks of it: "An unheard of frost seized with extraordinary severity on the world and the elements, so that it is scarcely possible to number or relate the many strange occurrences that took place through its violence. Men felt so oppressed that days passed by unheeded. One would and could hardly speak; one sat and thought, yet could not think; if any one spoke a word it was with a hard set face. Many hens and ducks, even the cattle in the stalls, died of cold; the trees split asunder. Not only beer but wine in cellars froze. Deeply sunken wells were covered with impenetrable ice. Crows and other birds fell to the ground frozen in their flight. No bread was eatable, for it was as cold and as hard as a stone." Brockes further relates that this extraordinary winter was followed by an equally uncommon spring. In May no sign of verdure was yet to be seen; it was still cold in July, and vegetation was then still further hindered by drought. The harvest was not over till late in the autumn, and by the middle of October the frost returned before the fruit in the gardens had had time to ripen.

Ben. Butler and Zack Brown.

[Nashville Correspondence Cincinnati Times.]

Ben Butler appears to have conceived a great dislike to this poor State. He's belligerent all the time. His sparring exhibitions remind me of an old chap who used to live up here in Fentress county. Zack Brown was his name. Zack was the greatest hand for fighting that could be found in all the country round. There was not a session of the Circuit Court that did not see him brought up to answer for belligerent demonstrations. One day Zack was brought into court, as usual. There he stood in his shirt sleeves, broad-chested and muscular, a perfect Hercules in form. The Judge looked down upon him, and as he recognized the well-known face, addressed him: "Well, Zack," he said, "You're up for fighting again?"

"Yes, your Honor."

"You are a pretty good fighter, ain't you, Zack?"

"Well. Judge, I'm not so d—d fast as some, but I'm mighty constant."

Ben Butler may not be so fast as some of the bellicose spirits at the seat of government, but like old Zack Brown, he's mighty constant.

☞ In 1871 the North German Confederation will have an army of 292,704 men, 13,012 officers, 35,169 non-commissioned officers, 3,540 musicians, 5,958 drummers and trumpeters. Also 1,290 health officers, 507 paymasters, 573 veterinary surgeons, 454 armorers and 75 master saddlers. The horses number 73,312.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 27.—Raining almost constantly since last night; still raining. Monongahela ten feet six inches, and rising. Arrived—Belle. Departed—Nellie Rogers.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—River risen six feet in the last twenty-four hours, with thirty-three feet six inches in the channel, and sixty feet six inches above under the bridge. Weather cloudy and chilly. Arrived—Carrie Brooks, from Pittsburg, with one hundred and forty-two emigrants; Robert Moore, from Nashville; Emperor and Glasgow, from New Orleans. Departed—Juniata, for Pittsburg; P. W. Strader, for New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 27.—Weather cloudy and cool. Mercury 50, with a keen northwest wind. The rain showers ceased early last night, and there are now signs of clearing off. The river has risen five inches. Port List—Messenger, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, 11 p. m.; Quickstep, from Cairo; Edinburg, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, noon; Tarascon, from Louisville to Henderson, 3 p. m.; Abeona, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, 3 p. m.; Pine Bluff, from Cannelton. The Messenger had an excellent trip. The Edinburg was pretty well loaded, and made an engagement here for 1,000 bags of corn below. The Abeona has a handsome trip of freight and 50 passengers. She added considerably here, including 5 horses, 2 wagons, and 15 passengers. The Quickstep had a nice trip, including 7 hhds tobacco for Louisville. The Pine Bluff had considerable freight and a number of people.

CAIRO, March 27.—City of Evansville, Evansville packet, 9 p. m.; Nick Wall, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 a. m.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 a. m.; City of Alton, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; Post Boy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 a. m.; Dictator, St. Louis to Cairo, 6 a. m.; Ironside, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 6 a. m.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 a. m.; Sam Brown, St. Louis and return, 7 a. m. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 52.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Arrived—Ironsides, from Pittsburg; Mountaineer, from Kansas City; Belle St. Louis, from Memphis; Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Schuyler, from Peoria; Julia, from Vicksburg; Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati; Bee and barges, from New Orleans. Departed—St. John's, for Keokuk; T. L. McGill and Atlantic and barges, for New Orleans. River still rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Weather clear and delightful. River falling slowly. Arrived—America. Departed—Virginia and Mary Miller, for Louisville; Great Republic, for Cairo; Sallie and Mollie Ebert, for New Orleans.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 26—P. M.

The money market closed very easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans, with exceptions at 3 per cent. The changes in the bank statement are small and favorable to continued ease in money.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$270,587,788
do increase	394,096
Specie	33,271,222
do increase	[illegible]
Circulation	34,474,334
do decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	206,910,711
do increase	[illegible]
Legal-tenders	52,065,263
do increase	69,257

The speculative feeling in Wall street closed bearish under renewed reports that the May interest is to be anticipated, and that the government will increase the gold sales next month.

The Rock Island directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5½ per cent, payable April 11th. The transfer books will be closed April 2d.

The cotton movement for the week is important. The receipts from all ports were 51,169 bales, raising the total to date to 2,335,317 bales. Total exports 1,487,701 bales. Stock 457,676 bales. Some of the bankers limit their estimate of the crop to 3,100,000 bales.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company reply to the notification of the Stock Exchange relative to their stock, that they cannot increase their capital stock, except by special act of the Legislature, and have no convertible bonds.

A report was circulated that $800,000 in specie has been shipped here from London. The current rate of exchange, however, renders it improbable.

Late advices from Washington represent the prospect as unfavorable for the adoption of the funding bill. The Secretary of the Treasury is represented as willing to surrender everything in the bill, except the authorization to issue loans at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent.

Sterling quiet at 8¾@8¾.

Gold dull and lower; opened at 111⅞, and closed at 111¾@111⅞. The carrying rates were 4½@5 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $55,000,000.

The exports for the week were $118,091.

Government bonds are dull and lower.

Coupons '81...113½@113⅝	Coupons '67...107¾@108
'62...109¾@109⅞	Coupons '68...108½@
'64...109½@109⅝	Ten-forties...104½@105
Coupons '65...109¾@109⅞	Currency 6's...113¾@113
new...107¾@107⅞	

State bonds dull.

Missouri...91¼@	New Virginia...68 @
Old Tenn...58¾@	Old N. Carolina...46¼@
New Tenn...56¼@	New N. Carolina 22¾@
Old Virginia...68 @	Louisiana le's...73 @

Stocks are unsettled but closed firmer after the bank statement became known. The fight on Northwestern is kept up with vigor. Some considerable deliveries of preferred were made to German bankers this week for shipment to Amsterdam. The most active shares were Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern, Pacific Mail and Vanderbilts.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton...64½@	Lake Shore...87⅝@
Cumberland...27 @	Illinois Cen'l...139 @
Western U Tel...31⅞@	Pittsburg...94⅝@
Quicksilver...8¾@	Northwestern...71 @
Mariposa...4¾@	Do preferred...83 @
Do preferred...11¼@	Rock Island...119¾@
Hartford & E...[illegible]	New Jersey C...109¾@
Adams ex...60¾@	St. Paul...58¾@
Wells & Fargo...19¾@	Do preferred...74¾@
Amer. Ex...37¾@	To. & Wabash...45 @
U. S. Ex...[illegible]	Do preferred...72 @
Pacific Mail...31⅝@	Ft Wayne...93 @
N. Y. C. cons'd...93¾@	Terre Haute...31¾@
N. Y. C. scrip...89¾@	Do preferred...65 @
Erie...24¾@	Chicago & Alt...109 @
Do preferred...42 @	Do preferred...113 @
Harlem...143¾@	Ohio and Mis...28¾@
Reading...98¾@	C. C. & C...74 @
Michigan Cen'l...115¾@	

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 6¼; Hecla 80; Quincy 17.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$2,533,455
General merchandise	4,181,603
Sub-treasury balance, gold	$77,159,857
Currency	4,143,000
General balance	82,471,583
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,398,000

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton market quiet, with sales of 1,410 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 7,860 bbls; market less firm but unchanged; sales 5,300 bbls at $4 45@4 55 for superfine State and Western; $4 [illegible] for extra State; $4 [illegible] for extra Western; $5 15@5 10 for white wheat extra; $4 75@5 for round-hoop Ohio; $5 [illegible] for extra St. Louis, and $6 10@8 for good to choice do. Rye flour dull; sales of 200bbls at $4 25@5 25. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky without change; sales 150 bbls Western at 95c for free. Receipts of wheat 17,340 bush; the market firm but quiet, with sales of 48,000 bush at $1 01 for No 3 spring; $1 17@1 19 for No 2 Chicago; $1 10@1 12 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 25@1 27 for winter red and amber Western; $1 32½ for common white Michigan; $1 45 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley steady, with sales of 7,000 bush Canada at $1. Barley malt in fair request; sales of 4,500 bush at $1 for State and $1 10 for Canada West. Sales of 4,1 bush of Canada peas in bond at $1. Receipts of corn 7,500 bush; scarce and decidedly firmer, with sales of 32,000 bush at 90@93c for new mixed Western; $1 03 for old mixed Western in store; $1 for low white Southern; $1 04@1 06 for Southern yellow. Receipts of oats 4,200 bush; the market firm; sales of 41,000 bush at 56@57½c for Western, and 58@60c for Ohio, the latter for choice white; 61@61½c for State, and 60c for Pennsylvania. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; sales of 250 hhds at [illegible]. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 14½c for crude, and 29½c for refined. Hops quiet. Coal quiet. Leather, hemlock sole less active at 30@31½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet; sales of 280,000 lbs at 42@45c for domestic fleece; 40@45c for pulled. Linseed oil quiet. Spirits turpentine steady and quiet at 47c. Metals: steady; ingot copper steady at $21. Ingot copper is firm at 19½@19¾c for Tennessee and Lake Superior. Pig iron quiet at $31@35 for Scotch, and $31@35 for American. Iron dull and drooping at $39 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails steady at 4½@5¾c for cut, 6c for clinch and 23@25c for horse-shoe. Pork firmer, with sales of 700 bbls at $26 25@26 50 for mess; $19 50 for prime and $22 for prime mess; also sales of 1,250 bbls mess, seller April and May, at $26 50@26 75. Beef quiet, with sales of 300 bbls at $10@13 for new plain mess, and $14@16 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales of 150 tierces at $23@25 for prime mess. Beef hams for India mess. Beef hams are quiet. Cut meats steady; sales of 200 packages at 10¾@11¼c for shoulders, and 14@15¼c for hams. Bacon quiet; sales of 150 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland cut, 14c for short ribbed. Lard steady; sales of 450 tierces at 14@15½c for steam, and 15@15¾c for kettle rendered; also sales of 1,000 tierces steam, seller May, at 14½c. Butter steady at 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 14@18c. Freights to Liverpool are quiet but firm, with shipments of 5,000 bush wheat per steamer at 4¼d.

Latest—Flour closed quiet and without decided change in prices. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 17@1 19 for No 2 Chicago; $1 10@1 12 for No 2 Milwaukee, and $1 25@1 27 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal at 95@98c for Western. Oats very firm at 61@62c for Western and 62@63c for Ohio afloat. Corn scarce, quiet and firm at 90@93 9: for new mixed Western. Pork quiet; seller of mess at $26 50 for April and seller at $27 for May. Beef closed quiet and steady. Cut meats steady and firm. Lard dull; seller May, May and June. Kegs quiet and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.—The market is rather quiet, except for goods are offered at extremely low prices. The price of Pacific Mills per sales are reduced by Stewart from [illegible]. The [illegible] goods are still offering at 9@9½c, while the best cheap lots are still offering at 8@9c, and Cocheco at 9½c. Print cloths are in ample supply and depressed; quality 64s, at [illegible]. [illegible] 6@5c, and 56s at 4½@5c. The quality [illegible].

CHICAGO, March 26.—Eastern exchange 1-10 premium. Flour dull and prices are without quotable change. Wheat more active and buyers at higher prices; sales of No 1 at $1 04 and No 2 at 79½c for No 1, and 78½c for seller April, 79c for seller May. In the afternoon the market was unchanged. Corn firm and active, closing at 72½c for No 2, and demand chiefly by shippers at 71@72c for No 2. Oats dull and lower; closing at 37½c for cash, and 38½c for seller April. Rye steady at 70c for No 2. Barley firm at 65@70c. Provisions higher; mess pork $26 50 for cash and $26 75 for seller April. Lard, pork quiet and firm. Cut meats dull. Hogs [illegible]. Cattle firm at $5 50 for common and $6@7 for fair to good; $8@8 50 for extra premium. Live hogs firm and higher at $8@9 10 for good to choice. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,451 bbls of flour, 12,265 bush wheat, 1,710 bush rye, 1,440 bush barley, 1,820 bush oats, 1,500 bush corn. Shipments: 5,100 bbls flour, 1,700 bush rye, 1,440 bush barley, 1,750 head hogs. Hogs packed the season just closed 452,000; average weight 222 36-100.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour firmer and in good demand, but prices are not higher; extra $4 90@5 75; family $5 15@5 50. Wheat in good demand at $1 03@1 05. Corn firm and in demand at 78@85c, the latter rate for white. Oats in fair demand at 55@60c, the latter rate for white. Rye higher and demand good at 93c. Barley unchanged and steady. Cotton steady; middling 22c. Tobacco unchanged; the receipts are very light. Whisky steady at 95@96c. Provisions dull, with more sellers than buyers at yesterday's prices; mess pork was offered freely at $26 50; bulk meats dull; 12½c for sides. Bulk meats could have been bought at 10½c, 13½c and 14½c, but there is not much demand; 13½@14c for clear rib sides, and 14c for clear sides. Bacon [illegible]. Butter dull; 28@30c. Eggs dull and declined to 17@18c. Cheese unchanged and steady at 16@18c. Lard dull at 14½c. Linseed oil $1 02. Petroleum dull at 27@29c, for refined. Sugar dull at 11½@12c; New Orleans 10@12½c. Coffee steady at 17@21c. Money easy; buying. Exchange steady; bankers pay par. Money market easy at 8@10 per cent.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton dull at 21½c. Hemp dull at $125@150. Flour very quiet; fall superfine $4 25; extra $4 50; triple extra $5; fancy $5 50. Wheat dull at $1 08 for No 2 fall; $1 17½ for No 1 do; $1 02 for No 2 red; inactive but unchanged at 95c for mixed. Corn 75c for yellow, 80c for white. Oats very dull at 50@55c. Barley and rye unchanged. Whisky 95c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm; pork quiet; mess pork $26, and small green pork; mess pork 12½c. Dry-salt meats, in a small way, were sales at $27 50. Dry-salt meats, in a small way, at 11c for shoulders, 14@14½c for clear rib sides, and 15c for clear sides. Bacon, very scarcely about; shoulders 12½c, clear rib 15½, and clear sides 16c. In a small way; also 200,000 lbs clear rib sides for last of May, in half cases, at 13½@14c. Lard, steam sold at 14¾c. Cattle inactive and unchanged at $3@8. Hogs dull at 7@8½c. Receipts of flour none, wheat 5,400 bush, corn 21,600 bush, oats 1,300 bush.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Cotton firm, with a fair demand; middlings 22c; receipts 4,316 bales; exports 4,349 bales; sales 5,300 bales; stock 204,358 bales. Flour, low grades firmer; superfine $4 25; extra $4 50; double extra $5. Corn mixed 97c; prime $1 05. Oats 65@66c. Bran $1 10. Hay prime $28. Mess pork $28 50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 11½@12c; rib sides 15½c and clear sides 16½c; sugar-cured hams 17½c. Lard firmer at 15@16c. Sugar, prime 10½@11c. Molasses 70c. Coffee firm; fair 16½c; prime 17½@17¾c. Whisky dull; Western rectified 96@98c.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Flour dull, but choice grades are firmer; Western superfine $4 25@4 50; extra $4 75@5 75; do family $6 75@7 75. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 28@1 35. Corn active at 94@96c for white or yellow. Oats 58@60c. Rye $1 02@1 05, the latter for choice. Mess pork active and advancing. Rib sides 15c, clear sides 16c, shoulders 13c, hams 18@19c. Lard active and advancing 15½@16c. Whisky dull at 97@98c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Flour market flat and favors buyers. Wheat dull; red $1 15@1 23; white $1 30@1 40. Rye declined to 91c. Corn 95@96c; sales of 5,000 bush at 95c. Oats steady at 55c. Petroleum is quiet; crude 15½c and refined 29¼c. Provisions are looking up; mess pork $28 50. Lard unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Cotton quiet; held at 22c; receipts 654 bales; exports 461 bales. Flour weak $4 50. Corn 90@95c. Oats 60@63c. Hay $26@27. Bran $24. Lard 15@16½c. Mess pork $27 50. Bacon shoulders 11½c. Bulk shoulders 10½c, and sides 15c.

NASHVILLE, March 26.—Cotton improving; low middling 20c; good ordinary 19c. Bacon, clear sides 15½c; shoulders 11½c; hams 15½c; canvassed 19@20c. Lard 15½c. Flour $5@5 50 for superfine to fancy. Corn $1 for sacked in depot.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

New and Second-hand Household Goods; Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture; Large Mirrors, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 3 Pianos, Stoves, &c.

MONDAY, March 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Great Auction Bazar sales-rooms, No. 146 Jefferson street, a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising in part the following, viz: parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; good spring and other mattresses, queensware, lounges, stoves and pipes, shades, wall-paper, tables, stands, chairs, and rockers. Also, at 11 o'clock, 3 good piano-fortes without reserve. Also, at 12 o'clock, by order of the manufacturers, 41 assorted walnut and gold frame mantel, pier, and oval mirrors.
Sale positive.
Seats reserved for ladies.
Consignments solicited. mh27 d2

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a very desirable business lot, with brick house thereon, situated on the north side of Jefferson, bet. First and Brook. Lot 31¾x110. Terms at sale.
mh20 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Morris, Southwick & Co.

Will sell at their

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

Shelby House.

Corner Main and Shelby Streets—This well-known hotel, located on the northwest corner of Shelby and Main streets, contains some twenty-five rooms, exclusive of office and saloon, water, gas, and every convenience, good cellar, &c. Lot 26¾x204 deep to Washington street. Furniture in about two-thirds of the rooms will be included in the sale. The property can be inspected any time before sale. Terms liberal.

Handsome Building Lot.

Third street—100 feet front by 200 deep to an alley on the east side of Third street, between B avenue and C street, this side of the House of Refuge—high, beautiful ground.

Desirable Country Residence.

Near Ormsby Station—This desirable country-seat contains 26 1-10 acres of excellent land; is situated 3 miles from the city, on the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from Ormsby Station, bounded on the south by Eden farm, the property of L. L. Dorsey, Jr., on the west by the farm of L. Dorsey, Sr., and on the north and east by the land of Hamilton Ormsby. The improvements consist of a 2-story frame house of 8 or 9 rooms, hall, cellar under the whole house, and every thing well arranged, stables and spring-house, stone smoke-house, &c. A high, healthy location. Neighborhood the very best. In fact, a more excellent place could not be desired. Those who contemplate purchasing can examine the property any time before sale. Further information can be obtained at our exchange. Terms liberal.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
mh28 Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

ON the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, a Good Farm of 134¾ acres, excellent soil, belonging to Dr. Wm. Postlethwait, lying on the Preston-street pike, 10 miles from Broadway. A comfortable dwelling, out-buildings, and a good orchard on the place.

The entire farm will be first offered in a body, or it may be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

The live stock, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture on the farm to be sold at auction on the same day.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.,
Of 74 West Main st, Louisville, Ky.,
Auctioneers.
mh21 dmh21&28&Apr4,11,&18

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES,

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Hats, &c.

TUESDAY, March 29th, at 9½ a. m., 300 cases Boots and Shoes, embracing many desirable goods, received since last sales.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 30th and 31st, at 9½ a. m., each day, lines of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., including many very superior Goods. Also 75 lots of Ready-made Clothing in great variety. Also Carpets, Hats, &c. Before the sale of Dry Goods, Wednesday Morning, at 9 a. m., will be sold for account whom it may concern, a lot of Wooden and Willow Ware, Wrapping Paper, Washboards, &c.
Terms cash.
mh27 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Elegant Third-street Residence

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises that desirable family residence No. 306 Third street, west side, between Chestnut and Broadway, contains 9 rooms and hall, besides kitchen, wash-house, with stationary tubs, servants' room, bath room, closets, pantries, cellar, &c. Gas throughout the house, and hot and cold water in kitchen, pantry and bath room. Lot 45 feet front by 200 deep, to a 20 foot alley. Brick stable and carriage and coal houses. Everything in No. 1 order. This is one of the most desirable and best located dwellings in the city. The property is now open for inspection. Terms announced at sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Dry Goods, Notions, and Clothing.

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 29th March, we will sell at auction Alpacas, Delaines, Silk ties, Mozambiques, Irish Linens, Table Linen, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ginghams, Umbrellas, and Hats. At 12¼ o'clock, 300 lots assorted Clothing.
mh27 H. S. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

750 Cases Boots and Shoes.

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March, particular attention is called to the Men's Wax Brogans, Women's Goat and Serge Balmorals, with many other very desirable goods.
mh27 H. S. HENRY, Auctioneer.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

AT AUCTION.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL sell on Thursday, March 31st, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at private residence No. 318 Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, wardrobes, bureaus, spring mattresses, bedsteads, window shades, carpets, oil cloth, an elegant Grover & Baker sewing machine, one silver-plated tea set and ice pitcher, two clocks, one hunting case gold watch, and many other articles. THE HOUSE WILL BE FOR RENT.
Terms cash.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Chestnut-street Residence

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 o'clk, on the premises, we will sell a two-story brick house, situated on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The house contains 6 rooms and kitchen, gas, &c. Lot 29¾x206 feet.
Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one and two years, with interest.
mh24 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—20 MILLINERS—For making patterns bonnets and trimming hats for the wholesale trade. BAIRD BROS., Sixth and Main. mh28 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—A florist and vegetable gardener wishes to get a situation. On account of his age he doesn't look for a high pay but a kind treatment. Information will be given at Duell's Tavern, on Market street, between Floyd and Preston. mh27 2t*

WANTED—TO RENT—Without board, an unfurnished room, or suit of rooms, pleasantly and centrally located, by a single gentleman. Address Z., P. O. drawer 313. mh27 d3

WANTED—TO SELL—15 gold watches, open face, suitable either for ladies or gentlemen, some 18k gold, ranging from $15 to $25 each, cost $50 to $80 each. C. HAGAN, 114 Third street. mh27 d3

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS—Where there are no other rented rooms, or part of a furnished house. References exchanged. Address C. F., this office. mh27 d3

WANTED—10 or 12 experienced Tunnel Managers and 200 Miners and Laborers, at the Great Bend Tunnel on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Greenbrier co., West Virginia. Apply on Shelby Railroad, Shelbyville, Ky., up to 1st of April, after that, at the Tunnel. W. R. JOHNSON, Jr., Contractor.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? To get a good girl at once, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., agents. mh11 dtf

WANTED—DWELLING—I wish to exchange unimproved business property, centrally located, for a medium-sized dwelling house. Address L., Postoffice Drawer No. 96. mh15 dtm

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AN AGENT—In Louisville, for one of the finest works of art ever issued. Good terms. Call from 2 and 6 P. M. to-day at Bufer's Hotel, Room 11.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
CAUTION.—Beware of all Agents selling machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing efficient and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the above States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh15 dtf

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh7 d&wtm

WANTED—AGENTS—The DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced insurance men as a general agents. One for the city and two for the state at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. fe28 dtf W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y.

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe28 d&wtm

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. mh7 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, 179 Main st. fe6 dtf

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—Situated on the south side of Chestnut, between Second and Third streets, containing 16 rooms, beautifully finished, with all modern improvements. The lot is 65 feet front, 188 deep to an alley. On the rear of the lot is one of the finest stables in Louisville. The grounds are the most handsome in the city. If the house and 45 feet will be sold. A great bargain is offered in this property. PEARSON & MEDDIS, 131 West Main st. mh27 d2

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY & HARNESS—A two-seated rockaway and 1 set of single harness. To be sold cheap. Apply at Jenkins' stables, corner of Fifth and Green streets. mh27 d3*

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE—Of 3 rooms, new—lot 30 by 150—very low for cash, only $975, on St. Xavier street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, a few steps from the Bank-street railroad. Inquire of Dr. YATES, 163 Second street. mh26 d3*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—
51x200 ft w. s. Third, bet. York and Breckinridge.
51x200 ft e. s. Fourth, " " "
51x200 ft e. s. Fifth, " " "
51x200 ft w. s. Sixth, " " "
150x200 ft w. s. Seventh, " " "
Terms liberal. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, No. 33 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORES—As one of the partners is engaged in some other business, we will sell one or both of our stores—one on the southwest corner of First and Market, and the other on Main, between Cabell and Webster. Inquire at SCHMITT & KRIM'S, S. W. corner First and Market sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE & HARNESS—A good second-hand 3-horse open carriage with harness, suitable for private or public use, will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. ENDRES & CO., carriage-builders, No. 63 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third. mh23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—in size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the north-west corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st. fe6 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOE FACTORY—The undersigned offer for sale their Shoe Factory, 202 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. A trade is established and the factory now in full operation. As it is the only machine shoe factory in this section of the country, great inducements are offered. Our machinery is almost new and in splendid condition, and consists in part of 1 McKay sewing machine, with channeler, 1 sole-cutter with four dies, 1 stripper, 1 splitter, 1 roller, 1 press, 1 eyelet machine, 1 Howe, 1 Tripp's cutter-skiver, 1 Union wax thread, 1 Howe cylinder, 1 "C" Howe, 4 Singers, with jacks, lasts, patterns, and everything complete relating to a shoe factory. Address or apply in person to QUILL & WILLS, 202 Main st., Memphis, Tenn. mh25 eod6

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 161 acres, 13 miles south of Louisville, and 1½ miles east of the Preston-street pike; comfortable improvements, good orchard, and well watered. $50 per acre, on very easy terms. Will take city property in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME—I will sell or exchange for a suitable house in the city my country home, three miles from the city limits on the Frankfort Railroad, containing eight acres; rich land, finely improved. Call and see it. Possession given immediately. Price, $8,000 cash. T. R. CRAWFORD. mh23 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR LEASE—ON LONG TIME—400 FEET OF GROUND—On Chestnut street, between East and Floyd streets. Inquire of Dr. C. M. WAY. mh28 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The store occupied as a book store, corner Second and Jefferson. Possession given within 10 days. For particulars call at D. ONKEN'S, corner Second and Jefferson sts. mh28 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A splendid residence on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and first house south of W. S. Hamilton's residence. Gas, water, bath-room, range, &c., everything complete and in fine order. Apply at 234 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. W. HEFFERNAN. mh24 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 8 rooms, in good order, with gas, cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 279 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. mh18 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—In perfect repair—10 rooms—water and gas—on Sixth street, near Broadway. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his Photograph Gallery, 58 Main, below Second street. mh18 dtf

FOR RENT—A portion of or desk room in a furnished office located in the best portion of Main street. Address "Desk," this office. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GHEENS & CO., 91 West Main st. ja11 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several nicely furnished rooms with good board, can be had at No. 89 Green street. Also several day boarders wanted. mh18 deodlm

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at No. 21 East street. Terms $5 per week. mh25 d6*

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a furnished front room, also two or three gentlemen with board, at 161 Seventh street. mh11 dtf

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J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
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Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
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ja22 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY

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AND DEALER IN
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BEGS leave to inform his friends and the gents at large that he is just in receipt of a fine stock of Spring Goods, such as English and French Cassimeres and Coatings and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which he offers at low prices. Garments are made up at his establishment in the most fashionable style, and a good fit is guaranteed. mh13 eodlm

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Saddles, Harness,
AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
☞ Cash buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on the above before making their purchases. fe22 TuTh&Sa6m